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White House Conference on Children and Youth

1965

Mid-Decade Report Allegheny County

May 1965

Staff service provided by:
Health and Welfare Association
of Allegheny County
200 Ross Street
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219

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R E P O R T

of

ALLEGHENY COUNTY AFTER-CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
1960 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

MAY 1965

Staff Service Provided by
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200 Ross Street
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ALLEGHENY COUNTY AFTER-CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

1960 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Mrs. Herbert F. Byrne, Chairman
and
Allegheny County Coordinator

Mrs. M. Royden C. Astley	.....	Family Life
Mrs. Alfred W. Crozier	.....	Substitute Family Care
Mrs. Robert D. Hazlett	.....	Delinquency
Florence L. Marcus, M.D.	.....	Health
Mrs. Marcus L. Aaron	.....	Education
Mrs. Julian P. Levinson	Mental Health
Donald D. Dauwalder, Ph.D.	Youth Employment
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PREFACE

The citizens representing Allegheny County at the White House Conference on Children and Youth in 1960 decided that there should be a record of after-conference progress on the implementation of the 1960 recommendations. An After-Conference Committee was appointed for a two-year period with Mrs. Earle Brown as chairman. Excellent progress reports were submitted by this Committee in 1961 and 1962. At this time it had become evident that in a County with the advantage of an active Health and Welfare Association, less frequent follow-up reports would suffice; another committee was not immediately appointed.

It was decided that in 1962 a mid-decade report would be prepared which would be the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth Committee's final report. When the committee for the next White House Conference on Children and Youth is appointed, it will be possible for the new committee to take this 1965 report and by looking at the interim reaching to the time of the committee's appointment to ascertain where the greatest needs still exist.

The committee for the 1965 Progress Report was appointed in January, 1964. The members of the committee have worked diligently through the months since their appointment as the reports, which include implementation to March 1965 and herein submitted, will testify. No rigid rules were established for format or length of report although a similar pattern does appear throughout. The reports are here reproduced as submitted, with very few minor changes by the editors. These are reports by interested and informed citizens of Allegheny County whose names are familiar to everyone active in civic affairs. Because the members of this committee believe that each and every child must have the best way of life that can be provided for him they have given their time and talents to exploring what has been done to implement the recommendations of the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth. They have also looked at what remains to be done for the children of Allegheny County. I am most grateful to each of them for this splendid report.

The committee is grateful to the many citizens who cooperated in giving information needed in the preparation of this report. The assistance of the Health and Welfare Association, again has been invaluable. We are grateful.

While this mid-decade report shows large tasks still confront us in every area which contributes to the welfare of children, nevertheless it also shows a steady movement forward and a great deal of accomplishment.

Congratulations to those agencies and individuals whose efforts are so evident in these results. If this implementation continues, the next Allegheny County Committee to the White House Conference on Children and Youth will have a fine record to present from Allegheny County.

Kathleen Byrne

(Mrs. Herbert F. Byrne)

SECTION I

FAMILY LIFE

SECTION I FAMILY LIFE

In Allegheny County, midway in the decade between White House Conferences, clarity has begun to emerge regarding the true dimensions of the problems which citizens must solve if geometric progression is not to increase such problems beyond hope of remedy. Some planning for remedies has been done and the beginning of implementation of such plans at neighborhood levels has occurred. The extent of remedial effort to solve problems in housing, in recreation, in strengthening family life and in basic, sufficient financial support of the needy is not yet great enough to prevent increase of problems.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF RELIGIOUS LIFE

Whatever the effect of religion on character development, private life, and on motivating individuals to action as Board Members, philanthropists, etc., individual congregations offer few opportunities for positive social experience which bridge gaps between races, religions, classes, ages or other groups. On the other hand, this year 54 clergymen of many faiths signed a fair housing petition. The inter-faith communication and action concerning effects of segregation on individuals and on families increased in Allegheny County.

Some movement in the recommended direction seems to have occurred. Information on numerical church membership is not available through the Council of Churches in Allegheny County. The following was obtained, however:

- According to the Executive Director of the Jewish Family and Children's Service of Pittsburgh there are no collected figures on membership in the Jewish religion.
- In 1946-47, Presbyterian membership in the county was 114,177 with the next largest Protestant group having 66,234. In the decade from 1950 to 1960, Presbyterian communicant membership has grown slightly faster than the population, with an increase of 12.8 percent in members as compared to a 7.5 percent increase in population.
- In 1948, Roman Catholic church membership, including "all baptised" and not having changed membership, was 469,706. Between 1930 and 1959, the number of Roman Catholic Baptisms per 1,000 population rose in Pittsburgh from 24.5 to 26.4, and in the rest of Allegheny County from 26.4 to 29.2.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

1. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GRANTS FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN BE INCREASED TO PROVIDE A STANDARD OF "HEALTH AND DECENCY," IN LINE WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE LAW, INCLUDING ASSURANCE OF ADEQUATE HEALTH SERVICES.^{1/}

No movement toward compliance with this recommendation was noted until 1964. The Pennsylvania Citizens Council (PCC) noted that, despite the fact that federal reimbursement had been increased four times since 1956, increased benefits in Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) had not been enough to equal the rise in the cost of living. In September 1964, amounts granted for shelter and for utilities were increased about 7.5 percent. PCC urges that this be matched in each of the next three years. If this is done, grants will approach 80 percent of health and decency levels. Perhaps Pennsylvania will no longer rank 35th among the 50 States and District of Columbia in public assistance grant levels.

In regard to the recommended assurance of adequate health services, any child in the county who is in the care of an adult able to perceive signs of illness and to initiate transportation can receive medical diagnosis and have treatment prescribed at Children's Hospital, regardless of whether or not costs can be paid. In addition, "well-baby clinics" (or child health conferences) are at 50 locations in needed areas throughout the county. They provide health information and immunization for children. For children in the care of adults severely limited in perception, knowledge, and ability to plan, initiate, act and follow through, there continues to be great need for help toward preventive measures and early diagnosis.^{2/}

2. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BE AVAILABLE TO NEEDY FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AT THE TIME AND PLACE THE NEED EXISTS. THIS WILL REQUIRE LEGISLATION.

- (a) STATE LEGISLATION TO MAKE ALL NEEDY FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN RESIDING IN PENNSYLVANIA ELIGIBLE FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, REGARDLESS OF THE LENGTH OF TIME THEY HAVE RESIDED IN THE STATE. IT WOULD BE EVEN MORE APPROPRIATE FOR RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS TO BE ELIMINATED BY NATIONAL LEGISLATION.
- (b) FEDERAL LEGISLATION TO EXTEND FEDERAL AID TO STATES FOR THE GENERAL ASSISTANCE CATEGORY, THE AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION AND OTHER NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS HAVE ENDORSED AND ARE WORKING FOR THIS CHANGE IN THE LAW.

^{1/} The 1960 Report recommendations are typed in capitals throughout this report.

^{2/} See Section Report on Health, p. 27.

Sorely needed changes in residence requirements for eligibility for relief grants have not been made. Thirty national organizations have policy statements opposing the residence restrictions which may delay hospitalization and extend infection and which may deprive children and adults of needed care. 1/

3. EVERY FAMILY WITH CHILDREN HAVE AVAILABLE THE FINANCIAL, CASEWORK, AND OTHER SERVICES, INCLUDING ASSISTANCE IN FAMILY REHABILITATION NEEDED TO ATTAIN THEIR OPTIMUM SELF-DEPENDENCE AND TO PREVENT FAMILY BREAK-DOWN AND PUBLIC DEPENDENCY.

Family rehabilitation and efforts to prevent family breakdown and public dependency must operate amid social changes such as are attendant to, and are reflected in, an increase in the divorce rate of 14 percent in one seven month period in Allegheny County and a steady increase for three years, resulting in one divorce in every three and one-half marriages. Also, the number of working wives has increased 60 percent since 1950. Working wives now represent one out of three married women.

Other social changes, however, are more hopeful of increased family strength, such as the trend in education. In 1940 in Allegheny County, 22 percent of the adult men and 24 percent of the adult women had completed high school education. In 1960 percentages had increased to 39 percent for adult men and 42 percent for adult women. With a higher educational level, more people are equipped to use sources directed toward self-help.

Agencies in Allegheny County are making new efforts to accomplish the objectives of this recommendation. Five family service agencies have divided responsibility for eight neighborhoods to promote family rehabilitation as part of the anti-poverty Community Action Program in Pittsburgh.

As part of the Community Action Program under the Mayor's Committee on Human Resources, Inc. in Pittsburgh, the County Board of Assistance will have a consultant in each of the eight poverty areas to whom interested persons can come. There will also be, in each area, family service agency personnel who will undertake to go to families who do not come to agencies. The gains which will be advanced under the Community Action Program will be headed by private agencies with possible later development under public agencies.

Federal funds available to the States since the 1962 amendments to the Social Security Act offer financial inducement for agencies in all counties to work together to strengthen families and services to children. The Pennsylvania regulations for county child welfare programs provide for staff from the State to go into counties, when necessary, to help child welfare programs meet State standards.

1/ National Travelers Aid Association, One Manner of Law, August, 1961, p.19.

4. THERE BE ADEQUATE CHILD WELFARE RESOURCES EQUIPPED TO DEAL WITH PROBLEMS GENERALLY DESCRIBED AS "NEGLECT," WHETHER THE SITUATION IS DUE TO THE INABILITY OF THE PARENTS TO COPE WITH THE CHILD'S PROBLEMS, OR TO OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES.

(a) SERVICES SHOULD PROVIDE FOR HELP TO PARENTS WHO ARE INADEQUATE, AND SHOULD MEET AT LEAST THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:

(1) EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF EVERY SUCH SITUATION, WITH DETERMINATION OF THE KIND OF HELP NEEDED, IF ANY.

(2) COVERAGE, TO BE COMMUNITY WIDE, AS TO GEOGRAPHY AND GROUPS: AND TO INCLUDE ALL KINDS OF NEGLECT, CARE, HEALTH, EDUCATION, ETC. SERVICE SHOULD BE AVAILABLE AS SOON AND AS LONG AS NEEDED, CONSTANTLY OR INTERMITTENTLY AS REQUIRED RATHER THAN "CRISIS-CENTERED."

(b) FOR ALL CHILDREN WHOSE NEEDS CANNOT BE MET WITHIN THE FAMILY FRAMEWORK, DIRECT SERVICES SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO MEET EACH CHILD'S NEEDS AS FULLY AS TODAY'S KNOWLEDGE MAKES POSSIBLE.

The new Allegheny County Child Welfare Services began functioning in December 1963. The well qualified staff is making a serious effort to do a job of excellent quality and is proceeding slowly, rather than attempting too much too soon.

Significant contributions toward achievement of these recommendations are in process at long last.

5. APPROPRIATE AND FURTHER COMMUNITY ACTION BE TAKEN TO MAKE AVAILABLE SUITABLE HOUSING FOR ASSISTANCE FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN. 1/

6. AN ADEQUATE PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM BE ADOPTED AND CARRIED THROUGH TO INFORM THE PUBLIC OF THE NEEDS OF CHILDREN. THIS IS MOST IMPORTANT FOR CHILDREN IN FAMILIES DEPENDENT UPON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, FOR THOSE WHO HAVE COME TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COURTS, VOLUNTARY AGENCIES, AND FOR THOSE HAVING DIFFICULTIES IN SCHOOL.

1/ See information under "Good Housing" in this Section Report p. 8.

The Allegheny County Child Welfare Services will substantially increase the quality and quantity and distribution of such information.

In addition to generous coverage of family and child welfare services by the Pittsburgh news media, in the fall of 1964, KDKA Radio assigned one of its staff to live with a family living on public assistance. For one week daily broadcasts interpreted the needs of this family and the way in which the County Board of Assistance helped them.

Also in the fall of 1964, the County Board of Assistance sponsored a "come and see tour", in which community leaders visited homes of families receiving public assistance in order to better understand the problem of dependency.

RECREATION

1. THAT EQUAL AND ORDERLY DISTRIBUTION OF RECREATIONAL SERVICES BE ACHIEVED THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COORDINATED URBAN RECREATIONAL PLAN, TO THE END THAT MONIES CURRENTLY SPENT, AS WELL AS ADDITIONAL MONIES, WILL BE MOST APPROPRIATELY AND EFFECTIVELY UTILIZED.
2. THAT A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF PUBLIC RECREATION - RELATED TO A MASTER PLAN GUIDE - BE CONDUCTED BY THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION AND THE HEALTH AND WELFARE ASSOCIATION IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE ADEQUACY AND QUALITY AS WELL AS QUANTITY OF OUR PUBLIC RECREATION FACILITIES.
3. THAT, MEANWHILE, THE VARIOUS JURISDICTIONS AND AUSPICES CURRENTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION IN PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY COUNTY BE URGED TO GIVE SERIOUS ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING:
 - (a) RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION OF EXPERIENCED AND QUALIFIED STAFF, WITH A RECOGNITION THAT SUCH STAFF IS THE MOST IMPORTANT SINGLE INGREDIENT IN ANY PUBLIC RECREATION PROGRAM.
 - (b) DEVELOPMENT OF A BALANCED AND VARIED RECREATIONAL PROGRAM, WHICH TAKES INTO ACCOUNT THE NEEDS OF ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES, AND WHICH INCLUDES SUCH ACTIVITIES AS CRAFTS, HOBBIES, MUSIC, SOCIAL GAMES, ETC., IN ADDITION TO SPORTS AND ATHLETICS.
 - (c) INCREASED FINANCING TO MEET THE COSTS OF IMPROVING THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF PUBLIC RECREATIONAL PROVISIONS THROUGH APPROPRIATE TAXING PROCESSES AVAILABLE TO THE SEPARATE JURISDICTIONS IN THE COUNTY.

4. THAT, WHILE THE ABOVE-MENTIONED URBAN RECREATIONAL PLAN IS BEING DEVELOPED, THE VOLUNTARY AGENCIES, SERVICES AND PROGRAMS CONTINUE TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE MEMBERSHIPS.
5. THAT THE GROWTH OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES BE LIMITED TO NORMAL DEVELOPMENT CONSISTENT WITH IMMEDIATE DEMAND, THEREBY ENABLING THE COMMUNITY TO CONCENTRATE, WITHOUT DIVERSION, ON THE MAIN JOB AT HAND, SUGGESTED IN RECOMMENDATIONS 1 and 2, ABOVE.

Urban renewal programs and resident relocation problems and rapid suburban building, with the intricacies of communication between County and township authorities, and emotional involvement of enthusiasts for particular areas, make the accomplishments as recommended difficult.

Families with available transportation and initiative are able to reach space for recreation. In 1962 there were 154 outdoor recreation areas within a 100-mile radius open to people of Allegheny County: nine Allegheny County Parks, with 8,130 acres, making one or more of the parks within, at most, a 30 minute drive for County residents; 35 State parks; 109 State game lands; and one National forest.

Despite all this, western Pennsylvania has fewer parks than many other areas of the country.

The Western Pennsylvania Conservancy announced plans in January 1964 for an educational program which will help establish several nature reserves. The Conservancy provides assistance to State and local governments in developing recreation sites.

As for families living in the most crowded neighborhoods and in least adequate housing and, therefore, in most need of recreation facilities, perhaps the most significant change came with the use of free Sunday trolley passes. For many families with low level incomes, public transportation fares are too high. Only recreation areas within walking distance are available to these families during the week.

Some of the planned developments of school and anti-poverty programs offer the most hope of change for the recreation of the disadvantaged.

In 1960, for a population of 1,628,587 in Allegheny County, \$6,453,741 was spent on public recreation. With a rise in expenditures for recreation through private contributions from slightly over 20 percent of the total in 1945 to almost 40 percent in 1955, the importance of coordinated recreational planning, as recommended, increases.

In a March 1961 survey of a particular area, the City Planning Department found a total of 41.8 acres in currently usable outdoor recreation in the entire Hill District, including all educational, religious, City and Chest-supported agency property. Playgrounds and parklets operated by the City were 26.0 acres of the 41.8 acre total. According to standards of the

National Recreation Association, there should be a total of 134.8 acres of play space for the size of population in that area.

In 1964, as a result of HWA's April 1962 report, ^{1/} a new agency in the Hill District to provide neighborhood development services became a reality. The new agency replaced three other agencies.

A budget cut of \$120,000 in 1963 meant elimination of the recreational programs in public school facilities, staffed by the City Bureau of Recreational Activities since 1964 -- a costly economy.

In March 1965, Allegheny County Planning Commission was at the beginning of the study-design phase for a two-year planning program of a comprehensive plan for parks and open spaces.

It is hoped that since recreation space will be provided by the government, voluntarily supported agencies will be freed to provide services which require specialized work with people or neighborhoods. However, provision for small group experiences under high-scaled leadership for the purpose of social treatment to promote the general welfare, though initially a voluntary agency function, needs more public agency participation.

PARENT COUNSELING AND EDUCATION

1. THAT INFORMATION, WITH REGARD TO WHAT KINDS OF PARENT COUNSELING AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY, BE MORE WIDELY AVAILABLE THROUGH THE HOME, THE SCHOOL, AND THE CHURCH, WITH THESE AREAS OF INFLUENCE BEING BROADLY CONCEIVED.
 - (a) THAT IN TRAINING PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE, CLERGYMEN, PHYSICIANS, AND EDUCATORS, THERE BE INCLUDED COURSES ON FAMILY COUNSELING, AND EDUCATION, AND AN AWARENESS OF RESOURCES IN THE COMMUNITY.
 - (b) THAT THE SCHOOL SYSTEM SHOULD BE INFUSED WITH INCREASED KNOWLEDGE OF RESOURCES AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY AND WITH RESPONSIBILITY ON ALL LEVELS TO BECOME AWARE OF THE PROBLEMS EVIDENCED BY THE CHILDREN AND TO PROPERLY REFER FAMILIES TO THE AVAILABLE RESOURCES IN THE COMMUNITY.
 - (c) THAT IN ADDITION TO THE RECOGNITION OF PROBLEMS AND REFERRAL TO APPROPRIATE SOURCES, THE REFER-RANTS SHOULD STAY WITH THE SITUATION UNTIL THE REFERRAL HAS BEEN PROPERLY EFFECTED.

The City of Pittsburgh's Mayor's Committee on Human Resources, Inc., on February 19, 1965 formally entered into contracts totalling \$1,336,000 to initiate local activity under the anti-poverty campaign. Included in the

^{1/} Recreational and Neighborhood Development Services, Upper Hill District of Pittsburgh, Health and Welfare Association of Allegheny County, April 1962.

contracts for service to the eight neighborhoods selected for attention were intensive parent counseling services, with emphasis upon the use of neighborhood-based counseling services by the schools. The importance of finding new ways of establishing contact with parents and following through on referrals is being stressed.

The contract-signing marked the end of the initial planning and, according to Mayor Barr, "The beginning of the truly difficult work -- namely, implementation of that planning at the neighborhood level." Mayor Barr also noted that, "in trying to wipe out the root causes of poverty as we know them, we may uncover other problems even tougher to solve."

2. THAT PAMPHLETS SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE THROUGH THE SCHOOL SYSTEM AS WELL AS THROUGH OTHER DISCIPLINES IN THE COMMUNITY WHICH WILL ALERT PEOPLE TO "DANGER SIGNALS" IN REGARD TO FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S DIFFICULTIES.
3. THAT THE SCHOOL SYSTEM SHOULD HAVE AVAILABLE SUFFICIENT NUMBERS OF SOCIAL WORKERS SO THAT SCHOOL SOCIAL WORK NEED NOT BE LIMITED TO DEALING MAINLY WITH SERIOUS TROUBLE. WHEN SCHOOL FACILITIES ARE AT A PREMIUM THEY TEND TO BE RESTRICTED TO VERY DISTURBED CHILDREN, WHILE THE MINOR PROBLEM CHILDREN FAIL TO OBTAIN ATTENTION UNTIL THEY BECOME MAJOR PROBLEMS.
4. THAT THE COMMUNITY MAKE AVAILABLE SUFFICIENT FUNDS TO PERMIT THE DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICES WHICH CAN REACH THE LARGE GROUP OF FAMILIES WHOSE NEEDS ARE NOT NOW BEING MET. THERE HAS BEEN ADEQUATE DOCUMENTATION FROM NEW YORK, ST. PAUL, AND OTHER AREAS WHICH POINT THE WAY FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF SUCH TECHNIQUES. THESE PROJECTS HAVE CLEARLY DEMONSTRATED THAT THE NEW WAYS WHICH HAVE TO BE DEVELOPED ARE CONSIDERABLY MORE EXPENSIVE THAN THE TECHNIQUES NOW EMPLOYED. IN ORDER TO REACH THAT LARGE GROUP, MONEY MUST BE GRANTED TO DEVELOP THE NECESSARY TECHNIQUES.

See information under "Good Housing" in this Section Report below and in the Section Report on Education (p.35).

GOOD HOUSING

1. STRONG NEW NATIONAL LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE NEEDED FEDERAL HELP ON A LONG-RANGE BASIS FOR EXPANSION OF PRIVATE HOME BUILDING UNDER FHA AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS THROUGH URBAN RENEWAL.
2. DEVELOPMENT BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES OF MORE "NON-ASSISTED" RENEWAL PROJECTS TO IMPROVE HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOODS WITHOUT FEDERAL AID, IT BEING NEITHER

POSSIBLE NOR DESIRABLE FOR FEDERAL FUNDS TO DO THE WHOLE JOB.

3. MORE COURAGE ON THE PART OF THE HOUSING INDUSTRY IN THE UTILIZATION OF NEW DESIGNS, TECHNOLOGY AND MATERIALS TO MAKE POSSIBLE BETTER HOUSING FOR LESS MONEY FOR MORE PEOPLE.
4. CAREFUL PLANNING OF NEW SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENTS TO MAKE HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOODS MORE LIVABLE AND ATTRACTIVE, AND TO INSURE AGAINST FUTURE BLIGHT.
5. MORE EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE BUSINESS ENTERPRISE SECTOR OF THE WHOLE HOUSING INDUSTRY IN MEETING THE REHABILITATION AND NEW HOUSING NEEDS OF MODERATE INCOME FAMILIES.
6. CHANGES IN FEDERAL REGULATIONS, AND MORE INITIATIVE ON THE PART OF LOCAL OFFICIALS TO UTILIZE SMALL, SCATTERED SITES FOR PUBLIC HOUSING TO GET AWAY FROM MASSIVE, INSTITUTIONALIZED PROJECTS WHERE HUNDREDS OF PROBLEM FAMILIES ARE OFTEN THROWN TOGETHER - WITH UNFORTUNATE RESULTS FOR THE CHILDREN.

The Federal Housing Act of 1961 provided funds for greatly expanded urban renewal programs, including programs that will improve existing housing, provide new housing and a program of new long term, low interest home modernization loans.

Between 1960 and 1964, 1,458 new units of public housing were built, and additional units are in progress. The Hamilton-Larimer Avenue Project (East End) of the Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh (HACP) opened in March 1964 with 294 apartments, totalling 1,120 dwelling units. Approximately half are for tenants in the elderly age bracket and most of the balance are for big-family occupancy -- three to five bedrooms. Rents are as low as \$32.80 for a single elderly person and as low as \$35.00 for a family of two.

In December 1964, the first group of row-house dwellings of the HACP in Garfield Heights (East End) became available. As of May 1965, about 280 of the scheduled 332 dwellings have been completed. Addison Terrace (Upper Hill District) opened 45 row-houses in the fall of 1964. Late in 1965 an apartment building in Garfield Heights with 300 units is scheduled to open. Another apartment house of 149 units for the Addison Terrace community is also scheduled for completion soon.

Following completion of the above projects, the HACP will start 544 additional rental units, concentrating on small scattered sites (as recommended in item 6) with no more than 15 to 30 units on one site, thus affording "families a greater opportunity of living with people of mixed income levels." (Quoted from Mayor Barr).

When current plans are implemented, the HACP will have under its supervision 9,160 dwelling units with a population of more than 25,000.

With a 21 percent increase in the City population of those now over age 65 from 1950 to 1960 (despite a decrease in total population) emphasis is being placed on housing for the elderly and for people of fixed and limited incomes.

Some units of the HACP have been used thus far to re-house 584 families displaced during the clearance phases of urban renewal projects.

Thirty-one private foundations and corporations in Allegheny County have contributed to the Development Fund of ACTION-Housing, Inc., for assisting private development of housing for moderate income families (as recommended in item 2). The East Hills Park project was the first to receive financing from the Development Fund with 199 dwellings. Construction of 100 more apartments is under way there. Sheraden Park, a 188 unit, three million dollar project is under construction.

Illustrative of movement toward accomplishment of many of the desiderata represented in the recommendations are some of the details of the Homewood-Brushton area's concentration on neighborhood improvement, Hazelwood's concentration on job retaining, and Perry-Hilltop's action in getting the maximum use from City services and conservation measures. These three neighborhoods, which encompass 70,000 people, share a \$250,000 Ford Foundation grant given to ACTION-Housing, Inc., for its Urban Extension work in these three neighborhoods. Local industries and planning agencies are more than matching the Ford Foundation gift for neighborhood improvements services. As a result of cooperation between citizens in these three neighborhoods and public and private agencies, 22 empty buildings were demolished, about 879 abandoned cars were removed, a new branch police station was opened, and five preschool training classes were established.

Despite the great effort and expense already put forth much remains to be accomplished. The ACTION-Housing Urban Renewal Impact Study reported that as of 1962 "of some 80 municipalities in Allegheny County with blight problems, only 13 have undertaken urban renewal programs or have renewal underway", and "less than 0.87 percent of all households will have been affected when projects which were in execution or in planning as of June 1963 are completed." The number of municipalities with renewal projects had increased to 17 as of March 3, 1965.

It is a long expensive struggle to rise from the situation in 1960 when, out of 24 Standard Metropolitan Statistical areas in the U.S. with a population over a million, only three had a higher percentage of delapidated dwellings than did Allegheny County. The County also ranked fifth from the bottom with respect to percentage of housing erected before 1940. As late as 1963, the ACTION-Housing, Inc., Urban Renewal Impact Study reported, 22.3 percent of all housing units within the County as deficient in one or more major aspects.

From 1953 to 1962 the number of dwellings constructed annually varied from 5,000 to 8,000. The general trend has been downward. Based upon activity during the first half of 1963, the total number of units begun during the year might fall below the figure of 5,168 reported in the previous year.

ACTION-Housing, Inc., has reported that in the County new construction has been adding housing at the rate of only about 5,000 housing units a year -- about one percent of the inventory. At this rate, the mere replacement of housing judged inferior in one or more major respects will require 22 years, even if none of the remaining housing deteriorates within that time and if there is no increase in population.

CONCLUSIONS

Religious life should be encouraged and possibilities of individual congregations should be increased to bridge gaps between races, religions, classes, ages and persons. There should be less concentrated efforts on self-preservation of the specific congregation.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children and other programs of public assistance should steadily approach standards of health and decency and reflect rises in the cost of living.

Residence restrictions should be removed from requirements for eligibility for needed emergency aid.

Gains in strengthening family life which will be advanced under the anti-poverty program will be headed by private agencies but should see later development under public auspices.

Allegheny County Child Welfare Services, which began functioning in December 1963, should receive support of the citizens in maintaining excellent quality while expanding soundly, as fast as possible, to do the quantity of work needed for the children of Allegheny County.

Wide dissemination and meaningful presentation of accurate information should be developed to inform citizens of the reality and extent of social problems and the success and shortcomings of remedial efforts.

Recreational space and equipment need study and increase and greater availability, especially to the underprivileged. Voluntarily supported agencies should be freed, through expanded public programs for general recreation, to provide services which require specialized work with people and neighborhoods. Small group experiences, under highly skilled leadership for the purposes of social treatment and promotion of the general welfare, need great development.

A Family Court is needed.

Urban renewal programs are needed in the 63 municipalities within Allegheny County with blight problems, in addition to the 17 already undertaken.

Public and private housing developers are needed to provide rental property for under \$100 monthly rent, through development of less expensive building techniques, if the greatest housing need is to be met. The rate of new construction must be increased if housing problems are not to increase. Prevention of increased problems has not yet been achieved.

Edna L. Astley

(Mrs. M. Royden C. Astley)

SECTION II

SUBSTITUTE FAMILY CARE

SECTION II SUBSTITUTE FAMILY CARE

1. WE RECOMMEND THAT NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL GROUPS UNDERTAKE A NATION-WIDE PROGRAM DIRECTED TOWARD RECRUITMENT, TRAINING, AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF SUFFICIENT AND ADEQUATE STAFF TO IMPLEMENT CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

The creation of the Child Welfare Services of Allegheny County in December 1963 has begun to alleviate the shortage of qualified staff handling new cases of neglected and abandoned children. In the institutions, however, there is little improvement in availability of staff despite the recently accelerated national program of recruitment.

2. WE RECOMMEND THAT NATIONAL AND LOCAL CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES EVALUATE THEIR INSTITUTIONAL AND FOSTER HOME PROGRAMS IN RELATION TO THEIR ABILITIES TO MEET THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF THE CHILDREN TO BE SERVED.

In April 1964 the Health and Welfare Association of Allegheny County conducted a study of Foster Care Services. It is Part V of the Allegheny County Child Welfare Study.

3. WE RECOMMEND THAT THE COUNTY-WIDE STUDY OF CHILD WELFARE NEEDS AND SERVICES PROPOSED BY THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY HEALTH AND WELFARE ASSOCIATION BE CARRIED OUT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

The creation of the new agency -- Child Welfare Services of Allegheny County -- mentioned above is one phase of implementation of the recommendations. A riot at the Juvenile Court in the late fall of 1964 brought to dramatic attention the need for removing neglected children from the Detention Home. On December 1, 1964, six institutions agreed to offer temporary shelter and these children were transferred. The placement involved a contract of \$2,300 per child per year. No provision was made, however, for the girls from 12 to 18. They are still quartered in the Juvenile Court Detention Home. The county is remodeling Hutchison Hall at the old Gumbert School. By May 1965, it should be ready for 40 children. In the meantime, Zoar Home, Holy Family Institute, Toner Institute, Auberle Memorial, Lawnvue Acres and Baptist Home and Orphanage are offering portions of their facilities for emergency shelter of dependent children until permanent arrangements can be made. Hopefully an aroused public interest will bring sufficient pressure to provide money and proper leadership in this project.

The temporary placement of the dependent child in a foster home reveals a soft spot that needs careful study. An institution is paid approximately \$6.32 per day per child while the private family is paid \$1.85 per day. The recommendation that children be placed in homes rather than institutions has small chance of implementation unless a fairer distribution of money is made. The family that takes on the responsibility of a foster child pays income tax, school tax, local, County, State and Federal taxes. For their involvement in this humane enterprise they are paid less than one-third the amount that is given to an institution which pays NO TAXES to the community. The apparent disparagement between the demands of the institution and the remuneration to the foster parents shows the need of a review of the situation.

The trend in placement of dependent children has been to place eligible children in adoptive homes whenever possible. Children in minority groups, those who are handicapped, and older children are more often embraced by institutions. This continues to be a serious problem in Allegheny County, as it is on the state and national scene.

ADOPTIONS

1. WE RECOMMEND THAT THE CASEWORK STAFFS OF ADOPTION AGENCIES BE STRENGTHENED BOTH IN NUMBERS AND COMPETENCE, IN ORDER TO PROVIDE MORE EFFECTIVE AND ADEQUATE SERVICE BOTH TO ADOPTIVE PARENTS AND NATURAL PARENTS.

There is very little improvement in this area. Understaffing nags most agencies where caseworkers are in demand and in short supply.

2. WE RECOMMEND THAT UNAUTHORIZED INDIVIDUALS NOT BE PERMITTED TO PLACE CHILDREN WITH NONRELATIVES FOR ADOPTION.

The 1965 legislature will consider a law which will provide for the public child welfare agency in each county to check on nonrelative placements made by private individuals. It will still be possible for individuals to make placements but this procedure gives more protection to the child than now exists.

3. WE RECOMMEND THAT AGENCIES ENGAGED IN ADOPTION SERVICE MAKE SPECIAL EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THEIR SERVICES IN REGARD TO EARLIER PLACEMENTS OF INFANTS AND GREATER AVAILABILITY OF ADOPTIVE PLACEMENTS FOR NEGRO CHILDREN.

The placement of children in adoptive homes has shown some increase. Now a third child in the home may be adopted and the period of time between the application and the adoption has been shortened. Finding

homes for children of mixed races and those suffering handicaps has shown little improvement. The placement of Negro children continues to be a difficult problem.

4. WE RECOMMEND THAT AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CARE OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN REVIEW THE STATUS OF THOSE CHILDREN WITH THE AIM OF USING ALL AVAILABLE LEGAL PROVISIONS TO ACHIEVE ADOPTION FOR ALL CHILDREN FOR WHOM IT IS APPROPRIATE.

The adoptive agencies of Allegheny County are to be commended for the good quality service they are providing. The lack of provision in law for adoption-fee charging by agencies deserves comment. There is no evidence that agencies which charge fees do so in an unethical manner. They do not allow the size of the fee to influence their decisions as to whether or not any child should be placed with a given couple. The Orphans' Court opposes the fee-charging but approves the payment of Court and legal fees by adoptive parents. The Study of "Residential Maternity Care and Adoptive Service -- Part III of the Allegheny County Child Welfare Study", by the Health and Welfare Association of Allegheny County in November 1963, recommends that the Health and Welfare Association support and assist adoption agencies in their efforts to secure State legislation specifically authorizing adoption agencies to charge fees.

HOMEMAKER SERVICE

1. WE RECOMMEND THAT THE HEALTH AND WELFARE ASSOCIATION REVIEW THE TOTAL SITUATION IN RELATION TO HOMEMAKER SERVICE IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY. THIS WOULD INCLUDE KINDS AND QUANTITY OF NEED, AND KINDS, QUANTITY, AND AUSPICES OF SERVICES. WE BELIEVE THAT THIS IS THE SOUNDEST WAY TO PLAN TOWARD NEEDED AND APPROPRIATE HOMEMAKER SERVICES IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The Health and Welfare Association of Allegheny County in its "Study of Homemaker Service -- Part II of the Allegheny County Child Welfare Study" (June 1963) recommended a central unit of homemaker service. This has not been implemented. There is need for more money. The Office of Public Assistance, Office for Children and Youth, Office for the Aging and the Department of Health all have funds for homemaker services. These might be pooled at the local level to help finance a central unit and serve more families. A new source of money through the anti-poverty program will make it possible for the Allegheny County Board of Assistance to hire 40 homemakers. By recruiting eligible people who are receiving public assistance and by allowing the State Bureau of Employment Security to train them, these persons will be dropped from the relief rolls and will move into job status.

DAY CARE

1. WE RECOMMEND THAT DAY CARE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN BE CONSIDERED AN ESSENTIAL TYPE OF PROGRAM IN THE PLANNING FOR TOTAL COMMUNITY SERVICES FOR CHILDREN.

"Day Care Services -- Part IV of the Allegheny County Child Welfare Study" (June 1964) by the Health and Welfare Association carried the message of this recommendation.

2. WE RECOMMEND THAT STATE LICENSING OF DAY CARE CENTERS BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE TO INSURE OFFICIAL STANDARDS OF ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION. AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPRESENTING THE FIELD SHOULD ASSIST IN DEVELOPING THESE STANDARDS.

The Office of Children and Youth of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare licenses two private centers and supervises four non-profit centers in Allegheny County. The Advisory Committee to the Office has recently developed a complete set of regulations for day care programs.

3. WE RECOMMEND THAT THERE BE PROVISION MADE WITHIN THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE FOR CONSULTATION AND ADVISORY SERVICES IN DAY CARE TO COMMUNITIES.

Such a provision has been made through the Office of Children and Youth.

4. WE RECOMMEND THAT PROVISION BE MADE ON THE LOCAL LEVEL FOR SUPERVISORY SERVICES TO EXISTING DAY CARE PROGRAMS, AND THAT THE HEALTH AND WELFARE ASSOCIATION PROVIDE INFORMATION CONCERNING EXISTING SERVICES FOR DAY CARE TO SUCH PROFESSIONAL GROUPS AS CLERGYMEN, EDUCATORS, DOCTORS, SOCIAL AGENCIES, ETC.

Such a service is provided as shown in Recommendation 2. The Red Feather Information Service does make available information about day care centers.

5. WE RECOMMEND THAT THERE BE PROVISION FOR COORDINATING THE SERVICES OF ALL EXISTING DAY CARE PROGRAMS IN THE COMMUNITY.

- (a) THAT THE HEALTH AND WELFARE ASSOCIATION PROVIDE FOR MEETINGS AND EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCES AMONG DAY CARE PERSONNEL.

- (b) THAT IN-SERVICE TRAINING OF DAY CARE STAFF BE PROVIDED AND THAT LOCAL COLLEGES BE ENCOURAGED TO PROVIDE PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION FOR THE TRAINING OF SUCH DAY CARE PERSONNEL. SALARIES SHOULD BE COMMENSURATE WITH PUBLIC SCHOOL SALARIES.
- (c) THAT STATISTICS FROM ALL EXISTING DAY CARE PROGRAMS BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE HEALTH AND WELFARE ASSOCIATION.
- (d) THAT THE NEED FOR FOSTER FAMILY DAY CARE SHOULD BE ASSESSED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO GROUP CARE.

There is no provision for regular meetings and exchange of ideas among staff members of the day care centers.

The University of Pittsburgh sends students for practical training but does not provide for in-service training of professionals.

These statistics have been made available.

There is a need for additional day care service with some attention to school-age children as well as preschoolers. In some families there are times before school, at lunch time or after school, when children need attention. Some experiments are needed on how best to serve the school-age child. The loss of Soho and Lawrenceville Day Care Centers when the City cut off tax money, leaves two areas sorely in need of this kind of service. Some people are of the opinion that the Community Chest should include these centers in their budget.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Immediate arrangements should be made to give temporary shelter to the 12 to 18 year old dependent or neglected girls who are presently housed in the Juvenile Court Detention Home.
2. Large modern facilities for housing dependent and neglected children of all ages should be constructed with the utmost speed.
3. The payment given to foster parents should be studied with the idea of increasing the amount to a more realistic fee.
4. A central unit should be established through the four agencies to provide more homemaker services.
5. Legislation regarding adoption procedures and fees for adopting agencies should be supported.
6. More money should be provided for day care centers to increase the number of centers and to offer a service to school-age children.

CONCLUSIONS

The establishment of the Child Welfare Services of Allegheny County has been a step forward in improving services to children who need substitute family care.

The adoptive agencies of Allegheny County should be commended for their fine service to the community.

The existing day care centers show an admirable use of their facilities and the handling of their programs.

The institutions who offered temporary shelter to the dependent and neglected children formerly housed at the Juvenile Court Detention Home should be commended for their generosity and willingness to accept new burdens in an emergency.

The plan to use anti-poverty funds in the dual role of (1) creating jobs for the unemployed (2) training eligible persons to move into jobs as homemakers promises to be a wise and deserving use of this new money in Allegheny County.

Lucille B. Crozier

(Mrs. Alfred W. Crozier)

SECTION III

DELINQUENCY

SECTION III DELINQUENCY

1. THE CREATION OF A COUNTY-WIDE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE TO PLAN WITH EXISTING ORGANIZATIONS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, TO IMPLEMENT NEW APPROACHES AND TO COORDINATE A TOTAL COUNTY-WIDE ATTACK ON THE PROBLEM OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. SUCH A COMMITTEE SHOULD BE CREATED FOR A LONG-TERM PROGRAM AND MUST BE GIVEN THE FULL SUPPORT OF COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AS WELL AS FULL COOPERATION FROM PRIVATE AGENCIES.

There has been no action to create a county-wide citizens' committee. The six study committees of the Health and Welfare Association's Allegheny County Child Welfare Study, which completed their survey in 1964, did not cover the problem of delinquency per se, though many of the recommendations arising from their study, especially those of Part I which covered aspects of Juvenile Court, point out deficiencies in service to youth in this county which, if strengthened, would assist in the prevention and rehabilitation of delinquent youth. In the light of the ever rising rate of delinquency, the need for a citizens' committee for the purposes indicated in the original recommendation becomes ever more important. Recognizing the complexities and seriousness of the problem, committees on both the state and national level for study and recommendation have been established, but the real solutions must be found in each community. There is a need to focus public opinion on the problem, to coordinate and strengthen existing services, and to give impetus to new programs -- a local citizens' committee can do this.

2. THAT ALL GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES DEALING WITH JUVENILE DELINQUENTS SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED BY PERSONNEL THAT IS PROPERLY TRAINED AND INTERESTED IN WORK WITH CHILDREN. IN ORDER TO ATTRACT SUCH PERSONNEL, ADEQUATE SALARIES AND MERIT APPOINTMENTS TO POSITIONS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT SERVICES. IN-SERVICE TRAINING WITH PROPER AFFILIATION WITH INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING SHOULD BE INSTITUTED FOR PRESENT PERSONNEL AND FUTURE UPGRADING OF PERSONNEL.

Since other governmental services are covered elsewhere, only the Juvenile Court and its Detention Home are covered here. Two steps have been taken since 1960 to assist the court with its personnel problems: (1) in 1962, the County Commissioners authorized the County Bureau of Personnel Classification to set up open, competitive examinations to establish an eligibility list from which persons can be appointed as probation

officers; and (2) since 1962, the County Commissioners have accepted an annual State grant of \$52,807 for initially raising and then maintaining salaries of the probation staff and increasing their number. However, the problems of 1960 of low salaries, high turnover in staff, and too few probation officers continue to handicap the court in providing even adequate service - it cannot attract, and keep, trained caseworkers because:

1. Salaries are substantially lower than private agencies and there is no scale of merit increments.
2. There is no merit system of job advancement.
3. There are poor physical working conditions.
4. Workers have an overburdened caseload which, though reduced since 1960, is still double the national standard of 50 units per worker.

There has been an in-service training program at the Juvenile Court since 1960. It has recently been expanded and strengthened under the supervision of a faculty member of the School of Social Work of the University of Pittsburgh, who also supervises the six students placed at the Court. The Court encourages its staff to take graduate courses and, of the present professional staff of 77, nine have advanced degrees (though only three are in the field of social work) and 32 have graduate credits.

The personnel problems of the Detention Home are much the same as the Court itself - low salaries preclude the hiring of qualified attendants and, until recently, there was an insufficient number to cover the ever increasing population at the Home. With the removal of the dependent and neglected children from the Home, there are, and will be, more attendants available for delinquent care. However, little or no counseling is given in detention, since the probation staff has insufficient time and attendant staff is unqualified. Also, there is an urgent need for several trained group workers to supervise attendants and study children awaiting disposition, since it is felt that many children would benefit from counseling at this crucial period.

RECOMMENDATION

The Juvenile Court is crucial to any attack on delinquency and it must be strengthened. The present staff recognizes its deficiencies and resultant inadequate service but they are hamstrung by an insufficient budget. It is hoped that the proposed pilot project sponsored by the Pennsylvania Council on Crime and Delinquency under a grant from the Federal government to provide intensive casework service within the Court framework, as well as purchased service from appropriate community agencies, will prove the merit of a strengthened Court program and the need for increased budget to do this.

3. THAT SINCE THE POLICE ARE GENERALLY THE FIRST OFFICIALS WITH WHOM A DELINQUENT CHILD HAS CONTACT, THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS SHOULD INSTITUTE PROPER TRAINING FOR ALL POLICE OFFICERS AIMED AT UNDERSTANDING THE PROBLEM OF DEALING WITH CHILDREN, AND FURTHER THAT SPECIAL

UNITS OF POLICE MEN AND WOMEN TRAINED SPECIFICALLY TO
WORK WITH CHILDREN SHOULD BE DEVELOPED IN THE MAJOR
POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF THE COUNTY.

Since 1961, the City of Pittsburgh has maintained, with the assistance of a State grant presently amounting to \$31,000 annually, a Youth Squad of 17 men within its Bureau of Police. Members of the squad are on the same salary scale as regular policemen, have had at least two year's police experience before joining, and are given special training, including an intensive two week training course by the State Office of Children and Youth, two months in-service training, and a continuous program of training and education at institutes. Further, since 1961, all police recruits have received instruction in methods of handling juveniles. The purpose of the Youth Squad is to supplement, not supplant, the work of the "beat" policeman with emphasis on prevention and control of delinquency.

In addition to Pittsburgh, five of the County's 129 municipalities now maintain Youth Squads. In 1963, the District Attorney of Allegheny County established a Youth Division under the supervision of an Assistant District Attorney. The Division presently operates without a budget and with part-time staff, and is primarily concerned with prevention of delinquency through a program of public education.

RECOMMENDATION

It is impractical from a financial and manpower standpoint for all of the County's municipal entities to maintain separate Youth Squads, and this leaves large areas of the County uncovered by this type of service. For several years, however, the State's Department of Public Welfare, in cooperation with other State agencies and statewide organizations, has provided special training programs in police work with juveniles. All of the municipalities in the County should make this instruction available to their police departments.

4. AN INTENSIVE STUDY BY A QUALIFIED AGENCY UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE PROPOSED CITIZENS' COMMITTEE SHOULD BE MADE OF THE JUVENILE COURT IN ORDER TO STRENGTHEN IT IN EVERY POSSIBLE MANNER. THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE SHOULD HAVE A CONTINUING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COURT TO BE ABREAST OF ITS PROBLEMS AND RESOURCES AND TO INTERPRET ITS FUNCTION TO THE COMMUNITY.

In 1961, a citizens' study committee, appointed by the Health and Welfare Association of Allegheny County at the request of the County Commissioners and the President Judge of the Juvenile Court, studied and made recommendations regarding public services for dependent, neglected and delinquent children in this County. ^{1/} Upon the recommendation of this study,

^{1/} County Child Welfare Services -- Part I of the Allegheny County Child Welfare Study, Health and Welfare Association of Allegheny County, January 1962.

the County Commissioners in December 1963 set up the Child Welfare Services of Allegheny County to handle the cases of dependent and neglected children. Progress is being made, although slow, in removing these cases from the direct supervision of the Juvenile Court, thus enabling Court staff to concentrate on cases of delinquency.

Other key recommendations of Part I of the Allegheny County Child Welfare Study and their present status are as follows:

1. Creation of a Citizens' Advisory Committee -- in November 1964, the Honorable Bennett Rodgers, President Judge of the Juvenile Court of Allegheny County, established a Citizens' Advisory Committee to the Juvenile Court to assist in improving the functions and operations of the Court and to interpret the philosophy and problems of the Court to the public.
2. Addition of an Associate Judge to the Court - a bill, which would amend the 1933 Juvenile Court Law of Allegheny County and establish a second Juvenile Court Judgeship in this County, has been placed before the 1965 State legislature. This bill has the complete backing of the County Commissioners and various county-wide organizations and it is hoped that it will receive positive action by the legislature in time for candidates to stand in the County elections in November 1965. It is urged that the political parties give careful consideration regarding candidates for this position, giving their backing to persons of high caliber with experience and a special interest in youth.^{1/}
3. The physical improvement of the present Court and Detention Home and the eventual construction of a new detention facility - the gradual removal of the dependent and neglected children from the Detention Home is relieving space for the use of delinquent children and allowing the separation of the children according to age. The proposed County bond issue, to be voted on at the primary elections in May 1965, includes a proposal for (a) remodeling the present Court facility for expanded space for staff and (b) building a new Detention Home.^{1/}
4. The Health and Welfare Association report further urged the improvement of the quality of the Court by increasing staff, reducing caseloads, raising salaries, and introducing a system of merit increments. As indicated in Recommendation Number 2, little has been done. However, a citizens' coordinating committee of the Health and Welfare Association is presently setting up priorities for the implementation of the six-part Allegheny County Child Welfare Study and from this may come the needed citizen impetus to resolve these particular needs of the Juvenile Court.

^{1/} The issue was passed.

5. THAT THE TRAINING SCHOOLS, BOTH UNDER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AUSPICES, SHOULD BE STUDIED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES ARE ADEQUATE AND WHETHER BETTER USE MAY BE MADE OF THEM. IN THE CASE OF PUBLIC FACILITIES, CAREFUL DETERMINATION SHOULD BE MADE AS TO THE FUNCTION OF EACH INSTITUTION, AND THE JUVENILE COURT SHOULD PLAY A MORE IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE INTAKE PROCESS AND THE FOLLOW-UP AFTER DISCHARGE.

The State Department of Public Welfare now operates all public training schools in the Allegheny County area. In 1961, the County closed the Gumbert School for Girls and girls are now sent to the Youth Development Centers at Canonsburg and Waynesburg and to private institutions. The State took over the County's Thorn Hill School for Boys in 1962, naming it the Youth Development Center at Warrendale. Boys are sent there as well as to other State Youth Development Centers and private institutions. Both public and private institutions must comply with the specific State standards and are regularly visited by a representative from the Department of Public Welfare for inspection, consultation, and review of program.

The Juvenile Court arranges for custody of the child on the basis of age and the type of care required by each child. The Court now has two liaison personnel, one for public and one for private institutions, who periodically review institutions for adequacy of program, physical conditions, and consult on Court policy.

At present, the Court sends a summary on each child to the institution and requires, every six months during confinement progress reports which are reviewed by the probation staff and the Judge. The Court is notified of discharge. It should then proceed with follow-up on the basis of three visits at two week intervals and monthly visits until release from probation. Though the Court recognizes the need for intensive follow-up, due to lack of staff time, this seldom, if ever, takes place. Nor is work done with the family while the child is confined.

RECOMMENDATION

One questions the residual benefits of custodial care when there is a breakdown in follow-up upon discharge from the institution. It is recommended that the Health and Welfare Association study the entire problem of follow-up with emphasis on bringing in other community resources to assist and supplement Court services, such as:

1. Community centers, such as the Y's, to provide living accommodations and program for children whose home situation continues to be detrimental.
2. Family agencies to provide counseling to families while child is confined; and agencies to provide counseling to child upon discharge.
3. The schools to participate in follow-up planning for return to school.

6. THAT THE PROPOSED CITIZENS' COMMITTEE DEVOTE ITS ATTENTION TO THE NEED FOR FACILITIES FOR MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN; TREATMENT CENTERS FOR EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED CHILDREN, BOTH RESIDENTIAL AND OUT-PATIENT; AND THE CONTINUING PROBLEM OF ADDITIONAL FOSTER AND ADOPTIVE HOMES.

Action on this recommendation is now covered by the sections of this report on Mental Health (p.45) and Substitute Family Life (p.13).

7. THAT THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE PROPOSED IN RECOMMENDATION 1 UNDERTAKE A STUDY OF ALL FORMS OF PREVENTIVE SERVICE IN ORDER TO DEVELOP A COORDINATED COUNTY-WIDE PLAN AIMED AT PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY.

There has been no action on this recommendation. There are, however, several neighborhood-based youth programs in the City with the specific aim of delinquency prevention, plus the various anti-poverty programs which have much potential in this direction.

New neighborhood youth programs are sponsored by the Pittsburgh Presbytery, various community centers (such as Hill City Youth Municipality, ^{1/} Anna B. Heldman, ^{1/} Kingsley House) and one administered by the Y.M.C.A. which is a three-year demonstration and research project financed by a State grant. These programs are aimed at the children who seem unable to participate in organized agency programs and are usually school dropouts or habitual truants. Program goals are to "involve these youth in a variety of constructive program activities; help them solve their group and individual developmental problems; work toward helping them find a legitimate outlet for their feelings of frustration; and guide them into new behavior patterns which may lead to improved social adjustments." (From William Watson, Director of the Y.M.C.A. Area Youth Program).

Youth Guidance, Inc., is a private agency formed in March 1964. Its program is based on bringing volunteer adult laymen into an individual, personal relationship with a boy. The anti-poverty program under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 has, by its very nature, enormous potential in the field of delinquency prevention. The City of Pittsburgh's anti-poverty program, with its plans for family service in the neighborhoods, certainly has this potential. At present, eight sections of the city have been chosen for a program of casework service at all levels of the neighborhood, from individual and family counseling to coordinating local school, church, club, etc. programs for more intensive service to the surrounding families. These casework services will be purchased from various established agencies.

^{1/}

These centers along with Soho Community Center have been replaced by Hill House Association, which is carrying on much of their work.

RECOMMENDATION

The new neighborhood youth programs provide a unique service in reaching children who for various reasons are not reached by other agencies - it is urged that this type of program be expanded by both private and public agencies, especially into some of the larger municipalities outside of the City of Pittsburgh.

Ann Hazlett

(Mrs. Robert D. Hazlett)

SECTION IV

HEALTH

SECTION IV HEALTH

ECOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE HEALTH OF CHILDREN

1. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT ALL THE PROFESSIONS INVOLVED AND ALL GOVERNMENTS, FROM FEDERAL TO LOCAL ONES, GRAPPLE WITH THE PROBLEM OF EXPANDING COMMUNITIES.

The County Health Department, ACTION-Housing, Inc., and other agencies are working together in an effort to coordinate community rehabilitation, renewal and redevelopment. In the City of Pittsburgh, progress is being made in Homewood, Brushton, the Hill District and Manchester. Monroeville is an example in the County.

WATER AND SEWAGE FACILITIES

2. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT NEW AIDS IN FINANCING BE MADE TO ACCOMPLISH THE PLANNING, ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WATER AND SEWERAGE FACILITIES.

New aids in financing are expected to be made available by the Federal Government this year so that planning, engineering and construction of improved water and sewerage facilities can be accomplished.

CONTROL OF SUB-DIVISIONS OF LAND

3. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE LEGAL POWER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY BE EXERCISED TO CONTROL THE SUB-DIVISION OF LAND SO THAT IT MAY BE DEVELOPED ON AN ORDERLY BASIS AND TO PREVENT BUILDING UNTIL ADEQUATE FACILITIES ARE PROVIDED TO ACCOMMODATE THE NEW CONSTRUCTION.

The County Health Department has stepped up enforcement of the Sewerage Code. All proposed sub-divisions must now have adequate Water and Sewerage facilities before a permit is granted.

HOUSING

4. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE MANY OBSTACLES BE DISPOSED OF, NAMELY; THOSE THAT INVOLVE FUNDS, REGULATIONS, USE OF EXPENSIVE METHODS, AND MATERIALS WHEN MODERN PLANS AND MATERIALS ARE AT HAND FOR HEALTHFUL WAYS OF LIVING.

Housing is a high priority program for the County Health Department. The staff has been advised to put 50 percent of their time and efforts into housing. However, it would require an addition of at least 10 more sanitarians to the present staff to do an adequate job.

AIR POLLUTION

5. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT ALL KNOWN METHODS OF CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTANTS BE VIGOROUSLY APPLIED BY INDUSTRY, BY TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, VEHICLE OWNERS, HOME OWNERS, GOVERNMENT AND COMMERCIAL METHODS FOR DISPOSAL OF REFUSE, AND THAT ENFORCEMENT BY GOVERNMENT BE PROGRESSIVELY TIGHTENED.

Steel mills are working at capacity, therefore, steel companies are forced to use older plants not properly equipped with cleaners, resulting in greater volume of industrial dust.

At present, 67 percent of industrial dust is being collected by scrubbers on smoke stacks and other types of costly devices. Steel companies are cooperating in efforts to continue reduction of air pollution.

The Bureau of Air Pollution of the Allegheny County Health Department has applied for a large Federal grant under the Clean Air Act so that regular studies on air pollution may be made.

MATERNAL HEALTH

6. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT HEALTH DEPARTMENTS STIMULATE EFFORTS ON ALL FRONTS TO IMPROVE THE HEALTH OF GIRLS IN THEIR TEENS AND EARLY TWENTIES WHO ARE UNDER PAR PHYSICALLY.

Dr. Henry Erving, Chief of Obstetrics at West Penn Hospital, was appointed Obstetric Consultant to the Division of Maternal and Child Health of the Allegheny County Health Department.

In December, an Advisory Committee, including Obstetricians, a Hospital Administrator, a Pediatrician and a representative of the Department of Public Welfare, was organized to assist in the development of a plan to provide maternity care to high-risk mothers living in a low income area. This plan will be presented to the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare for support.

Anna B. Heldman Pre-Natal Clinic was opened in April 1964 in the Hill District and is staffed by obstetricians from West Penn Hospital. A second pre-natal clinic was opened early in 1965 in Clairton in cooperation with McKeesport Hospital. There are maternity liaison nurses functioning in Magee, McKeesport, and Allegheny General Hospitals. Preliminary plans are being made to extend liaison nurses to other hospitals with large obstetrical services.

The Division of Pupil Services of the Pittsburgh Board of Public Education in December 1964 began to refer for public health nursing services all girls excluded from school because of pregnancy. This referral is to be on-going on a monthly basis.

It is expected that all of these improved maternity services will have some effect on prematurity.

INFANT HEALTH

7. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE SCOPE OF THE CURRENT PROGRAM FOR PREMATURE INFANTS BE EXTENDED AND THE WORK INTENSIFIED.

Several additional Child Health Conferences have been provided, one in Penn Hills and one in Harrison Village, McKeesport. There has been an 18 percent increase in coverage of total infant population by Child Health Conference services.

In September 1964, the State's PKU testing programs became available to all hospitals. At the present time, 10 hospitals avail themselves of the state program and many other hospitals have their own testing programs. This is one step in the prevention of mental retardation.

The scope of the program for premature infants has not been intensified.

PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

8. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT PERIODIC MEDICAL AND DENTAL EXAMINATIONS AND TESTS BE GIVEN TO ALL PRESCHOOL CHILDREN.

The County Health Department has extended its Dental Hygiene staff so that a program could be developed in the Southeast Health District. Two of the five Health Districts have no Dental Hygienist. Only one district office is staffed by a dentist who does reparative work for preschoolers. It is in the preschool years that dental health education pays dividends for both parents and children. Therefore, this program needs considerable expansion.

There has been very little increase in coverage of preschool children by Child Health Conferences.

SCHOOL HEALTH

9. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE PITTSBURGH BOARD OF EDUCATION, COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION, AND INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT TOGETHER DEVELOP (WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE STATE LEGISLATION) A SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM AND A DENTAL PROGRAM OF IMPROVED QUALITY.

The School Health Council has been created. Serving on this Council are representatives from Public and Catholic Schools, from the County Health Department and from other professional groups. The Council is working toward developing a health program that will be comprehensive and of improved quality. Since the creation of the Council, three full-time nurses have been employed by the Pittsburgh Board of Public Education to serve the high schools. The Health Department has created 10 school nurse positions in addition to the regular staff. This makes possible better coverage of both public and Catholic elementary schools.

A Mental Health Consultant has been appointed for the Pittsburgh Board of Public Education. The consultant is a staff member of the County Health Department. His initial focus is the development of mental health content in the school medical program.

A Health Department Dental Hygienist has been assigned to coordinate the dental hygiene program in the schools with the overall dental hygiene program of the Health Department.

A survey of all entering children to ascertain their level of immunization has been made. Immunization Clinics are being planned for selected schools where immunization levels are low.

Audiometric testing has been resumed by the Health Department in the Diocesan Schools within Pittsburgh. The audiologist position has been upgraded and filled. Three audiometric technicians have been employed. It is anticipated that the 1964-65 school year will see the mandated hearing testing completed in the schools for the first time.

There has been continued elaboration and development of the Rheumatic Fever Register and rheumatic fever prevention program begun in 1963. The Register now contains some 500 active cases. Ongoing public and professional education programs have been initiated and are in progress.

FLUORIDATION OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLIES

10. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT CONTINUED EFFORTS BE EXERTED TO ACHIEVE FLUORIDATION FOR THE 19 PERCENT OF THE COUNTY POPULATION WHICH IS SERVED BY WATER SUPPLIES CAPABLE OF THE MEASURE, BUT PRESENTLY DEPRIVED OF THIS PROTECTION.

Fox Chapel Borough added fluorides to its water in 1960. Tarentum started to fluoridate its water in 1964. This still leaves 18 percent of the County without protection.

DENTAL HEALTH

11. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE DENTAL SOCIETY, THE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT AND AGENCIES CARING FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN MAKE PLANS TO COVER NEEDS OF THE SIZABLE AND VULNERABLE GROUP OF DENTALLY INDIGENT CHILDREN.

Many forces are at work at the present time in an effort to develop a good dental health program for dentally indigent children. It is most likely that within a year such a program will be developed.

MEDICAL CARE

12. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL ARRANGE FOR INTERCHANGE OF RESIDENT PERSONNEL WITH OTHER HOSPITALS IN THE TRI-STATE AREA, AND THAT PERIODIC VISITS BY FACULTY MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH TO THESE HOSPITALS BE ENCOURAGED IN ORDER TO

- (a) IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF CARE
- (b) ENCOURAGE EARLIER RECOGNITION OF SPECIAL CONDITIONS WHICH REQUIRE CARE AT THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

- (c) ASSURE EARLIER RELEASE BACK TO THE LOCAL HOSPITAL OR THE CHILD'S HOME BY STIMULATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF MORE ADEQUATE PARMEDICAL SERVICES WITHIN REASONABLE DISTANCE.

For the first time, 1964 saw the Pediatric Society calling meetings to discuss the possibility of designating selected hospitals as pediatric care centers. No definite steps have been taken.

TREATMENT FOR MEDICALLY INDIGENT

13. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE POLICY ON CARE FOR MEDICALLY INDIGENT CHILDREN BE FURTHER LIBERALIZED TO INCLUDE ALL TYPES OF MEDICAL AND DENTAL CARE AND THAT FEES BE MADE REALISTIC TO PHYSICIANS ENGAGED IN THE PROGRAM.

The Department of Public Welfare has made changes in fees since September 1964. The Medical fees have been increased from \$1.50 to \$2.50 for office visits and \$2.50 to \$3.50 for house visits.

While public assistance recipients can receive medical care and drugs, there is no provision for those families who are not on the assistance rolls but whose incomes are no higher than a public assistance allowance. Frequently this is a factor in making the decision to return to work.

There has been a change in the method of paying for hospital care for the indigent since March 1964. There is now a per diem payment related to the hospital per diem cost. Secondly, the County Board of Assistance determines eligibility for payment rather than the hospital.

CHILDREN NEEDING PROTECTIVE SERVICES IN ORDER TO RECEIVE MEDICAL CARE

14. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT PROTECTIVE CHILD WELFARE SERVICES UNDER OFFICIAL AUSPICES BE MADE AVAILABLE TO ALL CHILDREN, TO ASSURE ADEQUATE MEDICAL TREATMENT IN SITUATIONS WHERE SERIOUS FAMILY AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS INTERFERE.

The Child Welfare Services of Allegheny County was created in 1963 by the County Commissioners. It is too early to measure its accomplishments in relation to medical needs of children in protective care.

MEDICAL CARE FOR THE ADOLESCENT

15. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT FURTHER STUDY BE MADE OF THE MEDICAL AND EMOTIONAL NEEDS OF THE ADOLESCENT AND THAT MORE FACILITIES FOR THE CARE OF THIS GROUP BE ESTABLISHED.

No progress.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED AND CHRONICALLY ILL CHILDREN

16. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT NEW AND ACTIVE METHODS OF EARLY CASE FINDING OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED AND CHRONICALLY ILL CHILDREN AND EFFECTIVE REFERRAL BE INITIATED.

No progress.

SAFETY

17. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT RESEARCH ON THE CAUSATION OF ACCIDENTS BE DONE BY A MULTI-DISCIPLINE APPROACH INVOLVING, AMONG OTHERS, ENGINEERS, PUBLIC HEALTH PHYSICIANS, SOCIOLOGISTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, HEALTH EDUCATORS, PUBLIC HEALTH SOCIAL WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF OTHER APPROPRIATE PROFESSIONS.

No progress.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

18. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE PRIMARY PROGRAM OF THE DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH OF THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT BE THE RAPID EXTENSION OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE SURVEYS TO LOCATE OCCUPATIONALLY RELATED HAZARDS TO HEALTH AND THEN TO ASSIST EMPLOYERS IN THE ELIMINATION OF SUCH HAZARDS.

No progress.

TUBERCULOSIS

19. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT, A FULL SCALE TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROGRAM GET UNDERWAY WHICH WILL INVOLVE PHYSICIANS IN PRIVATE PRACTICE, CLINICS AND HOSPITALS, ALL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES, INDUSTRIES, JAILS AND OTHER PENAL INSTITUTIONS, ALL INSTITUTIONS WHERE PEOPLE RESIDE, AND SOCIAL AND HEALTH AGENCIES, WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION BEING GIVEN TO TRANSIENTS AND OTHER GROUPS LIKELY TO HAVE TUBERCULOSIS.

The Allegheny County Health Department received a grant from the United States Public Health Service. This has enabled the Department to increase the number of chest clinics and to develop a case finding unit. X-ray facilities have been made available to schools in the County which have tuberculin testing programs.

LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

20. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S SALARY SCALES AND PERSONNEL PRACTICES NEEDED TO RECRUIT ADEQUATE PERSONNEL BE SUPPORTED IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT THE PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM WHICH WAS INTENDED WHEN THIS DEPARTMENT WAS ESTABLISHED FOR THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The Health Department increased the number of positions from 483 to 516. Personnel policies are being developed but the salary scale and increment plan have not been put into effect.

Florence L. Marcus, M. D.

SECTION V

EDUCATION

SECTION V EDUCATION

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. THAT AN ADEQUATE FINANCING PROGRAM BE DEVELOPED TO UNDERWRITE NECESSARY IMPROVEMENTS AND THE MODIFICATION AND MODERNIZATION OF EXISTING FACILITIES; AND TO INSURE A PROPER AND ATTRACTIVE WAGE SCALE FOR EDUCATORS.

In spite of several tax increases since 1960, overall financial support remains spotty, piecemeal and, in terms of what people expect of their schools, totally inadequate. Although suburban areas fare quite well, Pittsburgh is in serious straits due to limited taxing power and could have a twelve million dollar deficit by 1968 with only moderate educational improvement. Smaller, older communities suffer acutely from the loss of business to suburbs and a shrinking tax base. Catholic schools are short of funds to modernize plants and programs. McKeesport claims financial resources are adequate. New developments in educational programs in Pittsburgh (see below) have been made possible largely by foundation funds which, though generous, are always temporary. The Fels Institute study, Special Education and Fiscal Requirements of Urban School Districts in Pennsylvania, is the first scientific attempt to analyze and document the actual cost of city education and should be the basis for revision of the reimbursement formula to correct the myth that urban areas are wealthy in relation to education needs. Prospects for Federal aid, such as the Economic Opportunity Act and programs suggested in the "Aid to Education bill", are good but limited to special categories.

POLICY AND PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

2. THAT INCREASING USE OF CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMITTEES BE MADE BY SCHOOL SYSTEMS AND BY STATE AND NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

A Pittsburgh Council on Public Education was formed during 1964 to work closely with the Board of Public Education and the Superintendent of Schools. Extensive use of citizens' committees has developed in the field of Occupational-Vocational-Technical education for curriculum planning. A joint City-County Committee is functioning in OVT education. Diocesan Schools increasingly seek lay advice. McKeesport has a Citizens' Committee on Vocational Education. Otherwise, use of citizens' groups is

not general in the County, although some districts use them informally for specific problems. Mount Lebanon has a skeleton group on call if needed and conducts a community poll every five years.

3. THAT VIGOROUS EFFORTS BE MADE BY ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, SECONDARY SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, AND GRADUATE SCHOOLS TO COORDINATE THEIR EFFORTS IN THE COMMON ENTERPRISE OF PROVIDING LEARNING EXPERIENCES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

There has been steady increase of cooperation among all levels of education. Through the Coordinated Education Center* at the University of Pittsburgh, high school students have been able to take courses at the University or enter early. Elementary and high school courses have been revised and articulated; students are now able to progress to advanced work according to ability; Catholic Schools stress articulation at all levels. In other cooperative programs, Carnegie Institute of Technology has worked with Pittsburgh, Mount Lebanon and Wilkinsburg, in Project English and Project Social Studies for the development of new curricula. Carnegie Tech and Pittsburgh cooperate in School-College Orientation Program (motivation of underprivileged senior high school students). Wilkinsburg and the University of Pittsburgh work together on programmed learning; and Catholic Schools and the University cooperate in projects of the Coordinated Education Center.*

4. THAT EVERY EFFORT BE MADE TO INCLUDE TEACHERS, PARENTS, AND STUDENTS IN POLICY-MAKING, PROGRAMING, CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT AND REVISION, AND ALL OTHER SCHOOL ACTIVITIES.

Teachers are widely involved in curriculum planning and revision; parents and students are not. Pittsburgh's Professional Advisory Commission, established to counsel with the Superintendent, could become an influential group. A totally different involvement of citizens has been developing through the use of hundreds of adults (including college students) in tutoring programs, and other assistance in underprivileged schools. This extends to numerous social and community agencies in a great variety of services. The Economic Opportunity Act programs will also involve nonprofessionals.

5. THE EXTREME VARIATIONS IN BOTH PRACTICES AND PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE NURSERY-KINDERGARTEN AREA MAKES RE-APPRAISAL THROUGH CAREFUL AND OBJECTIVE STUDY AND ANALYSIS MOST DESIRABLE IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE. THEREFORE, A COMMISSION FOR THE STUDY OF EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND TRAINING SHOULD BE

* The CEC has recently been reorganized as the Learning Research and Development Center, University of Pittsburgh.

ESTABLISHED BY THE LEGISLATURE AND CHARGED WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY TO MAKE LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON ESTABLISHED KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMED JUDGMENTS.

This specific recommendation has not been implemented, but attitudes have changed completely with the general acceptance of the idea that prekindergarten education is a significant approach to compensation for cultural deprivation. Notable expansion is expected in the immediate future through Economic Opportunity Act funds, much larger Federal grants proposed in the Aid to Education bill; and Ford Foundation money available in Pittsburgh for the next three years. Some prekindergarten classes have started in Pittsburgh. Few kindergartens exist in Catholic Schools. Nursery schools through the Economic Opportunity Act will be limited to the same schools. Demands for nursery school from nondeprived working mothers as well as the rest of the community can be expected. There is extensive involvement of lay groups in recruiting and training lay assistants to help teachers in this field. Staff shortage could be a real problem.

ORGANIZATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

6. THAT SCHOOL BOARDS EXPLORE THE EDUCATIONAL AND ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES OF YEAR-ROUND UTILIZATION OF THE SCHOOL PLANT FOR THE REGULAR SCHOOL PROGRAM AND FOR IMPROVING THE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES OF ALL CHILDREN.

There is no overall plan for a full school year but there is an increase in summer schools throughout the County for both slow and advanced students. County technical schools operate in summer with all teachers paid on a twelve month basis. Catholic Schools, Pittsburgh City, McKeesport, Mount Lebanon and others operate summer schools. Mount Lebanon also has a summer day camp.

7. THAT CURRENT LEGISLATION WHICH ENCOURAGES THE FORMING OF LARGER SCHOOL DISTRICTS THROUGH THE JOINING OF SMALLER ONES BE STRENGTHENED BECAUSE SUCH CONSOLIDATION CAN PRODUCE MANY ADVANTAGES TO YOUTH OF SCHOOL AGE.

Some reorganization has been accomplished and some is in process. Change in the law in 1963 slowed progress. Resistance is based on social prejudices, fear of tax increase, and political considerations.

8. THAT SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND SCHOOL GROUNDS BE USED TO FOSTER COMMUNITY AND FAMILY ACTIVITIES, BOTH EDUCATIONAL AND RECREATIONAL.

Increasing use is being made of school property in most districts for evening schools and summer recreation. Cost has caused some retrenchment in after-school use of buildings. Pittsburgh has involved parents and the community extensively through the team teaching program and compensatory education. This should increase rapidly in the immediate future. Availability of personnel limits expansion. The University of Pittsburgh and Duquesne University use Mount Lebanon Schools for a Junior College program. Pittsburgh has plans for several education parks which would involve a total community program.

PROGRAM AND CURRICULUM CONSIDERATIONS

9. THAT SCHOOL SYSTEMS GIVE CONSIDERATION AT ALL AGE LEVELS TO MORE FLEXIBILITY IN AGE-GRADE PROGRESS AND TO DIFFERENTIATED CURRICULA TO MEET THE NEEDS AND INTERESTS OF THE MENTALLY ADVANCED, PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, MENTALLY RETARDED, AND ALL OTHER CHILDREN WHO CANNOT RECEIVE A FULL EDUCATION IN THE CONVENTIONAL CLASSROOM; AND THAT SPECIAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION BE PROVIDED FOR THEM AS NEEDED.

Progress in this area has been notable and should gain momentum throughout all schools. Activities under Recommendation Number 3 (above) have made significant contributions. Curricula are being rewritten to accommodate several levels of ability (e.g., English in Pittsburgh). The Pittsburgh Scholars Program, planned to challenge the top 20 percent in all schools, beginning with the eighth grade, and eventually to begin earlier, was started in 1964. Advanced placement and courses leading to it are widespread. Increased flexibility in grade level at which subject matter is introduced is seen throughout.

Classes for slow learners have expanded. Reading centers are being developed for children having difficulty. Intensive counselling and program planning for actual and potential dropouts are functioning. Pupils whose potential exceeds their achievement are being identified to participate in SCOPP (Recommendation Number 3 above). Pioneer School (Pittsburgh) is for physically handicapped children. Allegheny County plans a total of five schools for physically and mentally handicapped; one is operating and two are authorized. Technical schools, 13th and 14th year programs for the noncollege bound are increasing. Diocesan Schools point to their successful ungraded program as a contribution to flexibility.

Three adjustment classes for the emotionally disturbed are functioning in Pittsburgh and more will be opened soon; a mental health team cooperates with team teaching program in the Hill District. Professional study was made concerning establishment of diagnostic and

consultative mental health services: plans are being made for implementation. The focus of service is on helping schools improve their main function of education, rather than treatment of the emotionally disturbed. Availability of staff for psychiatric service and for teaching special classes at any level remains a serious problem.

10. THAT THE PURPOSES AND PROGRAMS OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN IN THE 12-14 YEAR RANGE BE RE-EXAMINED AND RE-EVALUATED TO DETERMINE THEIR EFFECTIVENESS IN MEETING THE REAL NEEDS, INTERESTS, AND ABILITIES OF EARLY ADOLESCENTS.

Except for Pittsburgh and Penn Hills, most schools adhere to the 6-3-3 program. Many are currently reviewing their curricula. Penn Hills is adopting a 6-2-2-2 plan, using four schools to deal with enrollment pressure. Pittsburgh has approved a 5-3-4 plan in principle and is working on the development of a new middle school curriculum for grades six to eight. No middle school exists yet, but a site for the first one is about to be selected. Feeling increases that the ninth grade does not belong with younger children. New programs under Recommendation Number 9 (above) affect junior high schools in many cases.

11. THAT VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BE BROADENED TO INCLUDE ALL WORK OPPORTUNITIES AND BECOME A DEFINITE PART OF THE COMPREHENSIVE SECONDARY SCHOOL CURRICULUM; AND THAT THE PROGRAM BE IN HARMONY WITH PUPILS' ABILITIES AS WELL AS AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES.
12. THAT CONSIDERATION BE GIVEN TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIALIZED VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTERS IN STRATEGICALLY LOCATED COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOLS TO ACCOMMODATE STUDENTS FROM CONTIGUOUS AREAS INTERESTED IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS OF LIMITED DEMAND.

There has been almost revolutionary development in this area with a new concept of three levels of occupational, vocational, and technical curricula. City and County cooperate in making specialized schools available to all students. Two area technical schools are in operation in the County with a third to open in 1965-66. In the new Pittsburgh program students will remain in comprehensive high schools through grade 10 for vocational and technical courses and grade 12 in occupational courses. In Pittsburgh, the Allegheny and South Vocational Schools were merged with neighboring comprehensive high schools. Students have been fully absorbed in these schools for academic subjects and extra curricular activities. Plans are to extend this process City-wide, keeping present vocational schools as skills centers which some students will attend for special training on a part-time basis for grades 11 and 12. Rapid expansion of staff and facilities under the

impetus of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 and the Manpower Development and Training Act is anticipated. The latter is closely geared to current employment patterns and placement has been high. Newly emphasized and badly needed are salable skills at lower occupational levels, e.g., Pittsburgh's program at Westinghouse High School in Child Care and Food Service. Catholic Schools have no OVT program, sending children to City Schools on a full-time basis and County Schools on a shared-time program. McKeesport has a vocational high school (sharing the campus with but separate from the comprehensive high school) and a junior vocational school for mentally retarded pupils age 14-17. Other independent districts use City or County Schools. A more realistic approach to employment opportunities through use of citizens' committees is anticipated.

13. THAT SEX EDUCATION BECOME A PART OF THE CURRICULA OF THE SCHOOLS.

There is a limited program, usually as part of physical education, available in Pittsburgh, Catholic, independent and some County Schools. Catholic Schools have classes for parents. Wilkinsburg includes some of this in a course in sociology.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

14. THAT TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTIONS GIVE INCREASING EMPHASIS TO PROPER PREPARATION OF TEACHERS FOR THEIR RELATIONSHIPS WITH PARENTS AND COMMUNITY AGENCIES.

Need continues for improvement in this area. Special programs in education for children in deprived areas has included work with parents and community, but usually on an in-service basis.

15. THAT TEACHERS BE TRAINED TO PARTICIPATE MORE EFFECTIVELY IN SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES, SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES, AND SCHOOL COUNSELING SERVICES.

There is increasing awareness and all systems report a little progress. Training is useless unless programs are available. In the County, clinical psychologists are being made available to teachers. Funds for psychiatric assistance are available but it is difficult to fill positions. Pittsburgh has psychological and health service. See Recommendation Number 9 for others.

16. THAT, WITHOUT LOWERING STANDARDS, THERE BE MORE FLEXIBILITY IN REQUIREMENTS FOR TEACHER CERTIFICATION.

No general improvement except a few concessions to foreign language teachers trained abroad. Wide use of paraprofessionals under the Economic Opportunity Act may provide a break-through as may employment of former Peace Corps teachers.

17. THAT THE STATES EXPLORE THE FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING A RECIPROCITY PLAN FOR THE TRANSFERENCE OF RETIREMENT FUNDS OF EDUCATORS WHO MOVE FROM THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF ONE STATE TO ANOTHER.

Some discussion, but no progress. Private funds make possible some transfer at the Superintendents' level.

NEW BUSINESS

Since some of the major concerns of schools at the present time were not even mentioned in the 1960 report, Superintendents and others interviewed were asked to name major problems not covered in the above.

Integration has become a primary concern, making serious demands on the time of all administrators and Board members. While accepting the schools' responsibility to achieve maximum student and staff integration and to educate all children for living in a multi-racial society, there is serious question about priorities when all education goals cannot be achieved at once in a given situation. For example:

- There are demands that no new school be built that perpetuates de facto segregation. In some situations this is almost impossible. Do you therefore leave a situation of overcrowding in an inadequate building or do you build a new school, even if it will be segregated? The often legitimate complaint that too many Negro schools are overcrowded and in inferior buildings is certainly a part of this.
- Different programs for different ability levels may temporarily cause more segregation, but could eventually be a means of more integration.
- Neighborhood schools are desirable, but what is a neighborhood? Is it sacrosanct?

Imagination has been shown in developing solutions; much more is needed. There is danger of hiding behind traditional patterns. Small, definite accomplishments show that there is good will. Many steps listed in the Recommendations above may contribute to integration, such as area schools, special programs that cut across neighborhood lines, and the education park concept.

Quality teachers must be attracted in large numbers and in-service training programs for old and new teachers expanded. The maintenance of professional attitudes and relationships has become a real issue in many parts of the country and vigorous efforts should be made to maintain them in Allegheny County.

Supplementary services should be studied with a view to redefinition of the schools' role in the social areas such as health, social service, free food distribution, provision for those who are uneducable but trainable.

Overcoming cultural deprivation may be implicit in some aspects of the previous reports but the responsibility of schools to make special efforts to overcome limited cultural background through preschool training, special programs, tutoring if necessary, etc. should be clearly stated.

Junior colleges for advanced technical and liberal arts, on a low tuition basis are urgently needed in Allegheny County as part of public education. Enabling legislation has been passed by the General Assembly and all School Boards seem to be in favor, but implementation awaits the action of the County Commissioners and probably the vote of the electorate. County sponsorship seems desirable from a financial and administrative standpoint, the cost to be met equally by the State, the County and the student.

SUMMARY

Areas of progress, but by no means complete accomplishment include:

- Citizen involvement, especially in the Department of Occupational-Vocational-Technical Education.
- Expansion of occupational, vocational, technical curricula.
- Coordination between different levels, kindergarten through college.
- Development of differentiated curricula to meet varied needs.
- Nursery schools.
- Compensation for cultural deprivation.

Unmet, or inadequately met needs are:

- Inadequate, ongoing financial support.
- Fuller plant utilization.
- Adequate staff for regular teaching and particularly for special programs.
- Implementation of plans for vocational education, especially technical and occupational levels.
- Training of teachers for community relations.
- Flexibility in teacher preparation requirements.

- Integration of students and staff.
- Education of the culturally deprived.
- Maintaining true professional aims for teachers and further in-service training.
- Junior College opportunities.

This entire report could well be far out of date by 1970 if the Education Bill is passed by Congress and school districts take advantage of its provisions along with those of the Economic Opportunity Act, National Defense Education Act, Manpower Development and Training Act, and the Vocational Education Act.

Maxine G. Aaron
(Mrs. Marcus L. Aaron)

SECTION VI

MENTAL HEALTH

SECTION VI MENTAL HEALTH

This is a crucial time for mental health programs. There has been progress made since 1960, but each step has been arduous and beset with problems. Though there are more agencies involved, more professionals working in the field and more awareness in the community, the recommendations made in 1960 are still, for the most part, valid.

It has become evident that real progress in Allegheny County depends upon the creation of a single body with authority to carry the responsibility for continued mental health planning and coordination of service. It is anticipated that through the implementation of the Comprehensive Mental Health/Mental Retardation Plan being developed by the Governor's Council on Human Services, mental health problems will be given the attention they need and deserve.

1. OUTPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT SERVICES IN EXISTING AND NEW AGENCIES SHOULD RECEIVE INCREASED FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM TAX FUNDS AND FROM VOLUNTARY SOURCES AS PERSONNEL BECOMES AVAILABLE FOR EXPANSION.

Lack of progress - The total State mental health budget for fiscal 1964-65 is \$120,414,458 including institutions, evaluation centers and administrative costs. Of this, \$2,247,644 is earmarked for services at the community level with the Federal Government contributing about \$286,000. In a time of increased costs and needs, we can really consider this to be a decrement in the rate of mental health expenditure. With regard to private community support of outpatient psychiatric services, the Community Chest allocation for outpatient services nearly doubled between 1963 and 1965. In 1960 the Chest allocated \$144,024 to the Pittsburgh Child Guidance Center. The South Hills Child Guidance Center was admitted to the Chest in 1961. The total allocation in 1965 to the two Centers was \$273,737.

2. FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM TAX FUNDS AND PRIVATE SOURCES FOR TRAINING IN THE FIELDS OF PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK, CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, CHILD PSYCHIATRY, AND GENERAL PSYCHIATRY SHOULD BE GREATLY INCREASED AND RECRUITMENT EFFORTS FOR THESE FIELDS SHOULD BE INTENSIFIED LOCALLY AS WELL AS ON THE STATE AND NATIONAL LEVELS.

Lack of progress - For some reason, unexplained, there are fewer recruits in child psychiatry this year. There is also great need to support training in related disciplines such as nursing, child care work, special education and social work. The State's training program should be financed from a central fund instead of coming from the operational budget of institutions and taking up positions in their personnel complement.

3. THERE SHOULD BE GREATLY INCREASED DEVOTION OF PERSONNEL AND MONEY RESOURCES TO NATIONALLY COORDINATED RESEARCH REGARDING MENTAL DISORDERS IN CHILDHOOD, REGARDING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT WITH VARIOUS TYPES OF CONDITIONS, AND REGARDING NEW WAYS OF MEETING EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS IN CHILDHOOD.

Slow progress - The output of trained workers is still meager.

4. NEW PATTERNS AND PROJECTS OF SERVICE TO TROUBLED CHILDREN USING OTHER THAN THE OUTPATIENT CHILD GUIDANCE FORM AND PERSONNEL SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED AND SUPPORTED, PROVIDED PSYCHIATRIC CONSULTATION AND A SOUND METHOD OF STUDY AND EVALUATION ARE ESSENTIAL ASPECTS OF THE PROJECTS.

Some progress - In 1961 Craig House embarked on a pilot educational project supported by a grant from the State. The Maurice Falk Medical Fund will underwrite it for two more years starting 1964.

In 1963 the Baldwin-Whitehall School District started a project to develop new methods of modifying adjustment of school children whose emotional disorders prevented their learning. The experiment is centered about the teacher and school as "therapeutic-innovators." The project is continuing with support from the school district and the Maurice Falk Medical Fund.

Technoma Workshop, merged with the Poale Zedeck School, has an expanded program. They are the only nonresidential, day care facility serving severely disturbed children and adolescents who have been excluded from public school. They are supported by a sliding-scale tuition, private contributions, a grant from the Maurice Falk Medical Fund, and a grant from the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.

Pressley House operates a private residential treatment center for socially and psychologically troubled children. They have plans for a comprehensive treatment center and a group home for teenage boys. They are seeking financial support to implement these plans.

There is a critical need for hospital facilities for acute psychiatric emergencies in children and adolescents as well as for additional day care. Some of the emergency facilities which are currently resorted to are shocking and hard to believe in our "enlightened" society.

5. A THERAPEUTIC DAY CARE AND RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT UNIT FOR SERIOUSLY DISTURBED PREADOLESCENT CHILDREN SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PREFERABLY TO BE AFFILIATED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH.

Slow progress - The Poale Zedek School has merged with Technoma Workshop and, with a grant from the Maurice Falk Medical Foundation, is evaluating the total program in terms of strengthening and developing future programs.

Pittsburgh Child Guidance Center has plans for the development of a Child Psychiatric Research Center.

Western State School, a new school and hospital for retarded at Canonsburg, has admitted some psychotic children who can get along in the same setting as the mentally retarded.

6. LEGISLATION SHOULD BE PASSED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO PROVIDE FOR SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICES FOR EMOTIONALLY AND SOCIALLY DISTURBED CHILDREN BY THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND, PENDING SUCH PROVISIONS A PILOT CLASS PROGRAM SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AND A COMMUNITY AGENCY.

Slow progress - There is, as yet, no effective system of providing for these children in Allegheny County.

Approximately 26 county school district plans have been approved throughout the state. Only two schools in Pittsburgh have submitted plans to the Department of Public Instruction, namely, A. Leo Weil School and Colfax School. The Colfax Plan is operating.

The educational program at Technoma Workshop has expanded and in 1965 Technoma will staff a regular class in public school to demonstrate the effectiveness of a therapeutically-oriented educational program. The Pittsburgh Board of Public Education and the Department of Special Education at the University of Pittsburgh are involved in the planning and implementation.

7. WITH INCREASED NUMBERS OF BEDS MADE AVAILABLE IN STATE SCHOOLS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED, THE FUNCTION OF THE STATE SCHOOLS SHOULD BE BROADENED TO PROVIDE, NOT ONLY LONG-TERM CUSTODIAL CARE, BUT ALSO THE FOLLOWING SERVICES:

(a) SHORT-TERM, EMERGENCY CARE FOR CHILDREN

(b) SHORT-TERM INTENSIVE EDUCATION AND TRAINING
FOR MODERATELY RETARDED CHILDREN

Little progress - There has been an increase in the number of beds made available in State Schools for the retarded, but there is not sufficient provision to develop the recommended programs.

St. Peter's School for Exceptional Children continues.

McGuire Memorial offers limited short-term emergency care.

Allegheny Valley School offers some interim care for the severely retarded awaiting State school placement and also care on a private basis.

In order to broaden State School's function, they must be allowed to keep a portion of their bed capacity vacant. If pressures fill up all beds, items (a) and (b) of this recommendation are not possible.

8. A CHILDREN'S DIAGNOSTIC AND PARENT COUNSELING CENTER SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED FOR CHILDREN THOUGHT TO BE MENTALLY DEFICIENT OR SEVERELY DISTURBED EMOTIONALLY.

Partial progress - The Cerebral Dysfunction Clinic at Children's Hospital has been in operation since 1962. As the name implies, it serves brain-injured and retarded children principally, rather than the severely disturbed. A full professional team, as well as specialized resources of the Children's Hospital, are available. The facility needs expansion to meet diagnostic and counseling needs.

9. A PROGRAM OF GROUP COUNSELING AND THERAPY UNDER THE DIRECTION OF EXPERIENCED PERSONNEL SHOULD BE OFFERED TO THE PARENTS OF SEVERELY EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED CHILDREN AND ANOTHER SUCH PROGRAM OFFERED TO THE PARENTS OF MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN.

No progress - Some professionals have expressed opinions that group counseling and therapy for parents should be attached to treatment programs rather than in an independent agency providing such counseling.

10. A CENTRAL REGISTRY OF CASES OF MENTAL DEFICIENCY SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED.

No progress - This recommendation provokes much anxiety among professionals in the field of mental health. Pitfalls, such as the hazards of inaccurate labeling, stigma, etc., have been mentioned.

United Mental Health Services of Allegheny County is currently involved in an assessment of a Central Registry.

11. VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED SHOULD BE EXPANDED IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OTHER SETTINGS WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE STATE BUREAU OF REHABILITATION.

Some progress - The Vocational Rehabilitation Center is working with Section on Special Education of the Pittsburgh Board of Public Education with some retarded students who might be employable.

St. Anthony's School for Exceptional Children in Oakmont opened a Vocational Training Center in September, 1963. They now have 37 trainees and are working closely with the Pennsylvania Bureau of Rehabilitation.

12. SPECIAL CLASSES FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED IN THE PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOL SYSTEMS SHOULD BE EXPANDED.

Some progress - The Pittsburgh Board of Public Education reports that it has an outstanding program for retarded children, serving the needs of all trainable mentally retarded children of whom they have knowledge. The schools also have a follow-up program for them in night school and provide guidance for the job seekers. Schools in the County area are showing progress in adding classes also.

13. IN ORDER TO DEVELOP SOME OF THE RECOMMENDED COMMUNITY SERVICES, GREATLY INCREASED AMOUNTS OF TAX FUNDS WILL HAVE TO BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR THE PROVISION OR PURCHASE OF THESE SERVICES.

No progress.

14. CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE MEANS BY WHICH THE INCREASED NUMBERS OF SERVICES FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED AND DISTURBED CHILDREN CAN BEST BE COORDINATED.

Little progress - There has continued to be a controversy as to whether there should be one agency to coordinate services to children. The present reorganization in the Office of Mental Health has resulted in one bureau for Mental Health Services and another for the Mentally Retarded.

The Health and Welfare Association of Allegheny County undertook to conduct a professional panel on coordinating services for disturbed children in 1964-65.

15. AN EARLY DETECTION CENTER FOR THE STUDY AND TREATMENT OF ALL CASES OF SUSPECTED BRAIN DAMAGE IN INFANTS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED IN ONE HOSPITAL.

Refer to Number 8 - The Western Diagnostic and Evaluation Center provides diagnostic service for retarded and disturbed.

16. AN ADEQUATE PSYCHIATRIC STAFF FOR THE JUVENILE COURT SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED IN ORDER TO PROVIDE DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE, INTENSIFY CONSULTATION WITH PROBATION OFFICERS, AND PROVIDE SOME DIRECT TREATMENT TO SELECTED CHILDREN. PROBATION SERVICE STAFF SHOULD ALSO BE INCREASED.

Some progress - A mental health consultant, a part-time psychiatrist, and three part-time psychologists are currently employed. A program in in-service training has begun.

CONCLUSIONS

Close attention and high priority must be given to the training of Mental Health personnel in all categories. New methods and means of utilizing current personnel must be worked out among private and public agencies.

Comprehensive diagnostic and treatment services for severely disturbed and retarded children are still a great unmet need.

Emergency services, including partial hospitalization day care, pre-care and aftercare are needed.

Rehabilitation services including vocational and educational sheltered workshops must be extended.

There should be continuity of care for the individual and his family.

Coordinated attempts should be made to implement research findings into service. There should be evaluation methods built into service programs.

There must be a plan of action, geared to filling in the gaps in existing service and acting as an effective tool for communication among professionals initially and then with others in the community.

In order to achieve these goals, Allegheny County must improve and initiate needed services, foster community education and participation and augment training in the related disciplines.

Harriet Levinson

(Mrs. Julian P. Levinson)

SECTION VII

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

SECTION VII YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

The 1960 recommendations on the several facets of youth employment are quoted below. Following each recommendation is a summary of legislative, administrative, and agency changes from 1960 to 1965 which pertain to the recommendation.

LEGAL PROTECTION AND SUPERVISION OF WORKING HOURS AND CONDITIONS

1. THAT ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF CHILD LABOR LAWS IN PENNSYLVANIA BE EMPLOYED UNDER A MERIT SYSTEM.

There has been no change by the Pennsylvania Legislature in connection with the Civil Service status for the employees of the Women's and Children's Bureau, Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry. There has been little change in the number of State employees engaged in the enforcement of child labor laws in the counties constituting the Pittsburgh Metropolitan Statistical Area. There have been some minor realignments of geographical areas of assignment.

- 4.* THAT PENNSYLVANIA FOLLOW THOSE STATES HAVING PROVISION FOR DOUBLE COMPENSATION IN CASES OF INJURY TO ILLEGALLY EMPLOYED MINORS UNDER THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS.

There has been no change in Pennsylvania law concerning illegally employed minors. The Pennsylvania act provides for 150 percent indemnity and insurance companies are not held liable for additional payment for death or injury. With the expansion of "work experience" educational programs, the legal provision that children under 18 years of age must have work permits (certificates) has been more closely followed by most employers; and work experience coordinators associated with the

*. The recommendations are numbered as in the original 1960 report. The sequence of the 1960 recommendations has been changed to facilitate follow-up reporting.

several school districts have been providing more follow-up on such children in industry than has the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

5. THAT THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT BE EXTENDED TO INCLUDE ALL EMPLOYERS AND BE MANDATORY.

There has been no change in the Workmen's Compensation Act since the amendment of June 30, 1960, which became effective in 1961. This includes all employers. However, it is an elective act which allows the employer to be self-insured, to purchase coverage through an insurance carrier, or purchase coverage from the State.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Educational work experience programs have been expanded materially under provisions of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 (Public Law 88-210) and under the Economic Opportunity Act. State enabling legislation conformed to the provisions of Federal legislation. Therefore, considerably more in-school youth will be employed on a part-time, work experience basis. Most of these students, however, will be employed by non-profit corporations or political subdivisions which, in general, are self-insured, as far as Workmen's Compensation is concerned. By the end of 1965 an additional four to five thousand youth will be employed part-time. This will be further expanded should the provisions of Federal legislation relating to "Appalachia" and to general educational aid at the elementary and secondary levels be enacted. It is recommended that the General Assembly of Pennsylvania sufficiently expand the provisions of the Child Labor Laws to provide more inspectors to the Bureau of Women and Children and to require uniform liability provisions of political subdivisions and non-profit corporations which will be employing such youth.

Added inspectors and work experience coordinators will be provided primarily by the public schools. It is anticipated that some 30 coordinators and inspectors will be added by the Pittsburgh Public Schools and the schools of Allegheny County by the end of 1965. This will be more than triple the current number of inspectors available for the supervision of employed youth.

COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE SERVICE - ALLEGHENY COUNTY

2. THAT SCHOOL COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE SERVICES BE EXPANDED AND EXTENDED SO THAT ALL OF THE ENROLLED YOUTH MAY BE PROVIDED WITH INFORMATION NECESSARY TO PREPARE FOR THOSE VOCATIONS FOR WHICH THEY HAVE APTITUDES AND INTERESTS, WITHOUT REGARD TO RACE, RELIGION OR NATIONAL ORIGIN.

Public and private school administrators have been increasing the number of counselors and guidance personnel as rapidly as financial limitations will allow. The Pittsburgh Public Schools increased the number of counselors to 42 by 1961; to 47 for the school year 1963; to 53 for the school year 1964; and expects an increase to 57 for the school year 1965.

The number of counselors in the public schools of Allegheny County was increased to 135 for 1961; to 152 for 1962; to 180 for 1963; and to 186 for 1964. Slight increases are projected in a few of the larger districts for the 1965 school year.

There has been no material increase in the number of counselors employed by independent and Catholic Schools. Both, however, meet the standards set by the Middle States Accrediting Association. The independent schools maintain a ratio of one counselor to every 350 students. However, the City and County public schools have been able to maintain a ratio of only approximately one counselor per 450 to 500 students.

The City of Pittsburgh has joined with the City of Philadelphia in requesting the State Legislature to assist in the financing of counseling services and they have proposed a counseling ratio of one to 250 students.

In addition to counseling and guidance personnel, the City and County public schools provide Home and School Visitor services and specialized advisors. The City schools employed approximately 51 for 1963-64.

The type and scope of counseling made available in the schools of the City and County have been expanded considerably during the last two years. With the availability of more and better organized skill-centered training programs in the County area vocational-technical schools and in the City comprehensive and vocational schools, counseling personnel have been able to do more work with individual students and route them more logically into educational areas which more nearly fit their competencies and job expectancies.

Even though the counseling staffs in the several public and private schools have been too limited in numbers, a larger proportion of staff has been provided for schools in underprivileged communities. Both Allegheny County and the City of Pittsburgh are operating programs under provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act and, during the calendar year 1965, many additional counselors and School-Community Agents will be employed to assist in the school and home guidance problems of children in the areas of the City and County designated as underprivileged by City and County planning groups. It is anticipated that by September, 1965, at least 15 additional School-Community Agents and/or counselors will be employed.

In addition to the added personnel made possible by the Economic Opportunity Act, the Pittsburgh city schools will employ extra counselors and guidance personnel in each of seven "underprivileged regions" in the City covering some 44 elementary schools under provisions of a recent grant received from the Ford Foundation.

Recent rulings by the Pennsylvania State Board for Vocational Education will allow the employing and training of additional counselors in comprehensive or area vocational schools which offer skill-centered training. It is anticipated that the City and County schools will probably receive authorization for the employing of at least one additional vocational counselor and one additional work experience coordinator for each of the major schools operating vocationally oriented programs during the school year beginning September, 1965.

3. THAT SUFFICIENT FUNDS BE PROVIDED SO THAT THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE MAY OBTAIN ADDITIONAL QUALIFIED TRAINED STAFF TO MEET THE COUNSELING AND PLACEMENT NEEDS FOR ALL YOUNG PEOPLE SEEKING EMPLOYMENT.

In 1961 the State Employment Service added six additional counselors which made it possible for more guidance service to be offered to high schools in Allegheny County. In 1962 the Employment Service participated in a nationwide drive to employ youth. A special consultant on the problems of youth employment was appointed for Pennsylvania and a district coordinator of youth services was assigned to the Pittsburgh area.

During 1963 youth employment opportunities were expanded under provisions of the Manpower Development and Training Act. Both the Bureau of Employment Security and the public schools expanded their interviewing counseling, and guidance services available to out-of-school youth who were eligible for placement in such training programs. Approximately 500 out-of-school youth were served during 1963 and 1964. This does not include additional counseling required for the regular adult Manpower Development and Training Act programs.

Under provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act the Employment Service recruited 20 additional counselors during January, 1965. It is anticipated that a total of 60 counselors and interviewers will be serving the Pittsburgh region through the Employment Service by the end of the fiscal year 1965-66.

In addition to the expanded service offered by the Bureau of Employment Security, the Veterans Administration in 1962 began offering counseling services for all war orphans through a private agency. The utilization of private counseling services and rehabilitation services will be continued by the Veterans Administration.

All of the above mentioned agencies involved in counseling and guidance have been doing everything possible to insure equality of opportunity without regard to race, religion, or national origin. These agencies have cooperated with the Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practices Commission and, during 1964, submitted affidavits and evidence of compliance to all of the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The public schools have been particularly concerned with reaching children for counseling, testing, and guidance at the earliest possible grade level. In fact, recent programs established in 1964 and those to be implemented in 1965, under both the Ford Foundation grant and the Economic Opportunity Act, will involve a great deal of counseling, guidance and testing for children three and four years of age and for the parents of these children. This early evaluation will involve an expansion of team teaching in the elementary grades and additional counseling through elementary, junior high, and high school levels.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Counseling and guidance services will continue to be expanded under provisions of foundation grants, the Economic Opportunity Act, the Vocational Education Act of 1963, and under the "Appalachia Act" and the "Elementary and Secondary Education Act" should they be enacted and funded by the Federal Legislature. In addition, several State acts which have been introduced into the 1965 session of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania would expand the availability of funds to local school districts for these services. It is recommended that the Health and Welfare Association go on record in favor of these State and Federal programs which, if enacted and funded, would enable the school districts of Pennsylvania to establish a counseling ratio of approximately one counselor for each 250 students. This would provide the additional service to students and their families which must be made available if adequate education and job preparation are to be obtained by the majority of students in underprivileged communities.

FACILITIES FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND RETRAINING

Although no specific recommendations were made at the 1960 Conference concerning the general area of vocational training, there have been more legislative enactments and more progress in solving the problems of Youth Employment in this field than in any others covered by the Conference. A summary of progress since 1960 follows:

A limited number of traditional vocational training programs had been offered by the Pittsburgh City schools and three of the larger County independent districts since shortly after the enactment of the Smith-Hughes Act in 1917. By 1960 these programs offered job training to approximately 10 percent of the high school population in the City of Pittsburgh and approximately three percent of the high school population of Allegheny County.

The establishment of area vocational-technical schools was enabled by the Pennsylvania General Assembly in 1953. In addition, the State provided funds for the retraining of unemployed youth and adults under provisions of Section 2508.3 of the Public School Code. Federal retraining programs were enabled in 1960 under the Area Redevelopment Act and in 1962 under the Manpower Development and Training Act. Programs under all

three retraining acts were offered on a limited basis by both the City and County schools through 1962. Beginning in 1963, the Manpower Development and Training Act provisions were considerably expanded and out-of-school youth and adults were offered training opportunities in many occupational fields which had been certified by the Bureau of Employment Security as offering the best possibilities for immediate employment. As of January, 1965, there were 2,559 students enrolled in such programs operated by the City and County schools. Programs completed prior to January, 1965, had trained an additional 2,167 students. Some 90 percent were placed in employment in the jobs for which they had received training. These programs are continuing and will probably be expanded during the school year beginning in September, 1965. Provisions are being made for the Commonwealth to participate financially with the Federal Government in the expansion of retraining programs.

In April, 1962, the Pittsburgh Board of Public Education began an areawide survey of vocational programs offered and those which were needed to provide adequate training for the in-school youth who were not attending college. At that time Pittsburgh City schools were offering 26 vocational education programs in five vocational high schools which enrolled 2,112 boys and 448 girls. In addition, evening school enrollments in vocational programs added another 1,080 students in 49 vocationally oriented classes.

In the County one area vocational-technical school (Forbes Trail) had been established and enrolled 372 students in eight programs. Fifteen school districts participated in the program. The total high school enrollment in those districts at that time was 9,853.

Three independent school districts in the County were offering vocationally oriented curricula and some other smaller schools made provisions for a class or two on an irregular basis. The three largest schools enrolled 192, 479, and 289 day students respectively and 233, 115, and 128 evening school students.

As of January, 1965, five area vocational-technical school attendance districts had been formed covering Allegheny County. One involved all of the high schools in the City of Pittsburgh; and four covered the remainder of the County. These included Forbes Trail which has been in operation for several years; Steel Valley which began operation in 1963; and Parkway West which opened on a limited basis in September, 1964. The fourth County area school is not yet in operation. It is anticipated that enrollment at Forbes Trail will approximate 600 in September, 1965. Steel Valley's enrollment will approximate 500. And, if building plans can be completed, Parkway West should enroll approximately 400.

The Pittsburgh City schools are expanding their occupational-vocational-technical offerings into every comprehensive high school in the City. Over 50 separate programs involving nearly 200 classes will be in operation in September, 1965, and will enroll approximately 40 percent of the total public high school population within the City.

Most of these needed improvements in vocational educational facilities have been made possible through the enactment of the following State and Federal legislation:

1. State Act 463, enacted in 1963, which expanded the concept of area vocational-technical schools and provided additional State and Federal funds for the construction and operation of such schools.

2. State Act 484 of 1963 which enabled the establishing of community colleges.

3. State Act 299 of 1963 which is affecting the combination of school districts and will result in districts of a large enough size to enable them to offer comprehensive programs including vocational training in the comprehensive schools.

4. The Federal Vocational Education Act of 1963 which provided approximately three times the amount of Federal subsidy for vocational training as had previously been available under the several former vocational education acts.

5. The Economic Opportunity Act which expands work experience program possibilities within participating school districts.

6. The continuing and expansion of the Federal Manpower Development and Training Act and the legislation currently being considered by the Pennsylvania General Assembly to supplement Federal funds with State appropriations.

A great deal of additional progress will be made possible in the establishing of skill-centered educational programs if the following legislation is enacted:

1. The "Appalachia Act."

2. The elementary and secondary public school act.

3. Federal appropriations for the expansion of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 as recommended by the President's Task Force on Education.

4. The modification of the community college act by the Pennsylvania General Assembly to remove questions of constitutionality and to provide mandatory State participation in the construction of facilities.

5. The modification of the area vocational-technical school and technical institute legislation by the Pennsylvania General Assembly to appropriate State funds to cover the enabling mandated State participation carried in these acts. (Currently mandated State participation is being financed out of Federal Vocational Education funds, which is limiting the amount of Federal money which could be made directly available to participating school districts.)

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Educators and the agency and industrial advisory committees which have been working with them in Pennsylvania are agreed that considerably more vocational education and training must be offered at both the high school and post-high school levels. That will assure that each student finishing his education has received sufficient training to present a salable skill to his potential employer, whether such skill be academically or vocationally oriented. In order to accomplish this goal of educators and employers, it is essential that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania participate at a higher financial level in educational programs. It is necessary that all enabling legislation passed by the General Assembly carry with it the required corresponding appropriations. Only in this way will the Federal Government, the State Department of Public Instruction, and the local school districts be participating on an equitable basis in the financing of the educational programs which are required in the Commonwealth.

The vocational programs outlined in this section cover only those which are offered by public school districts on a tuition-free basis to residents of those districts. Any overall consideration of vocational training should also include the expanding facilities being made available by the commonwealth campuses of Pennsylvania State University and by several privately operated schools offering vocationally oriented curricula.

The Catholic schools in both Pittsburgh and Allegheny County have been cooperating with the public schools in the vocational education programs. It is expected that this will continue on an expanded basis and that more and more of the Catholic school students will be attending vocationally oriented public school industrial arts and vocational programs with the expansion of the offerings made available in the public schools.

It is recommended that the Health and Welfare Association join with educators and industrial advisory committees and with the recently established State Board for Vocational Education in working for the implementation of adequate educational appropriations to finance the programs which would:

1. Materially bolster the economy of Pennsylvania by providing more adequate personnel and by bringing new industries into the area.
2. Provide adequate education for that group of students not now receiving sufficient training to make them employable, thereby eliminating the need for the large out-migration from Pennsylvania of the most employable age groups in our population.
3. Provide increased motivation for students who are not now completing an educational curriculum and thereby materially reduce the percentage of dropouts, which has been decreasing, with the implementation of the new vocational programs outlined above.

SCHOOL DROPOUTS

6. THAT PROVISION BE MADE FOR MORE CAREFUL FOLLOW-UP OF YOUNG PEOPLE WHO LEAVE SCHOOL TO WORK BY HELPING THEM TO GET WORKING PAPERS, TO SECURE SUITABLE JOBS, AND TO MAKE SATISFACTORY ADJUSTMENTS.

Little was done for dropouts or for high school graduates who were not adequately prepared to find employment by the schools or the community agencies prior to 1962. Inadequate numbers of counselors, employment service workers, and social agency workers made it very difficult for a practical and continuing service to be offered to these students.

During 1962 the Health and Welfare Association, the Pittsburgh Public Schools, the Allegheny County Board of Assistance, the Allegheny County Juvenile Court, and the State Employment Service cooperated on a study of school dropouts in the Homewood-Brushton area of Pittsburgh. This study related dropouts to economic, social, motivational, and intelligence factors and provided some guidelines for the expansion of school and agency counseling services. As has been indicated in the section on "guidance," increased personnel has been made available and added staff is contemplated.

The expansion of the Manpower Development and Training program to serve hundreds of out-of-school youth in Pittsburgh and Allegheny County has materially aided in the training and placement of many dropouts who previously had not been served by either education or placement authorities. This program will be expanded and, in addition, programs explained under provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act and the Vocational Education Act will further decrease the dropout rates and will provide more types of training for those children who have left school. These legislative enactments will also provide additional guidance, counseling, and work experience coordinator personnel, particularly within the public schools and through the Bureau of Employment Security.

The dropout rate in Allegheny County has been decreasing dramatically during recent years. Depending on the school district's availability of personnel, there has been an improvement in the rate by from 65.5 to 25 percent over the last 20 years. Currently the average school district in Allegheny County is decreasing its dropout rate by approximately one percent per year. This decrease will become greater with the implementation of further programs explained in this report.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Lack of motivation, a continuous series of failures in school, and the unavailability of curricula which interested the majority of the noncollege bound students have been three of the primary causes of high dropout rates in urban statistical areas. All three of these factors are

being attacked under the provisions of current State and Federal programs. More counselors will be made available; more services will be offered; and more curricula will be provided. All of these will continue to decrease the dropout rate in Pittsburgh and Allegheny County.

It is recommended that the Health and Welfare Association do everything possible to aid in the legislative enactment of programs discussed above and of programs such as the "Appalachia Act" and the elementary and secondary education act, all of which will materially influence the dropout rate.

It is further recommended that the Association assist the public Boards of Education in Pittsburgh and Allegheny County in obtaining revised State reimbursement fractions and State subsidy for the expansion of educational services, including guidance, which it is very difficult for districts to provide without considerably expanded State financial participation.

COORDINATION

7. THAT A COMMITTEE ON THE COUNTY LEVEL, COORDINATED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, BE SET UP TO PROVIDE INCREASED INTERCHANGE OF INFORMATION BETWEEN SCHOOL COUNSELORS AND EMPLOYERS IN AN EFFORT TO PROMOTE MORE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH.

Such a committee has not been established although many cooperative placement programs have been implemented through the cooperation of schools, agency and industrial advisory committees, employers, and placement groups. Placement of trainees from Manpower Development and Training programs has been very good. Placement of students from skill-centered and vocationally oriented in-school programs has been good. As more youth, both in-school and out-of-school, receive adequate education and training enabling them to accept employment, it will be found that placements will be expanded at a dramatic rate since there are thousands of job opportunities in the Pittsburgh Metropolitan Statistical Area and there are very few unemployed trained workers.

It is, therefore, suggested that the Health and Welfare Association, the public, private, and Catholic schools, and other interested agencies concentrate on the providing of adequate education and training for youth to enable them to qualify for the employment opportunities in Western Pennsylvania and in other parts of the nation.

8. THAT AN ON-GOING COMMITTEE BE DESIGNATED FOR FOLLOW-UP AND RESEARCH IN MATTERS RELATED TO YOUTH EMPLOYMENT TO FUNCTION DURING THE YEARS BETWEEN NATIONAL CONFERENCES.

In 1961 the Pittsburgh Mayor's Committee on Unemployment made a study of students by age groups to determine whether training or re-training was needed to obtain employment. Some of the findings from this study were of assistance in the developing and expanding of Area Redevelopment Act and Manpower Development and Training Act retraining programs.

A committee of the Health and Welfare Association is studying the dropout problem in Allegheny County; it is coordinating its findings with educational agencies which are implementing programs to assist in solving the problems. The Pittsburgh Board of Public Education has established a program for dropouts at Fifth Avenue High School, which has very successfully trained and placed many students who had left school.

Over 100 advisory committees are working with city and county public schools in specific areas of employment. These committees not only aid in the structuring of needed curricula but also in the obtaining of employment and in the providing of facilities in industries to aid the schools in following up on the training and competencies of students who have been placed on the job.

State committees and National committees on a regional basis are being established under the Economic Opportunity Act, the Vocational Education Act, the Manpower Development and Training Act, and by the Department of Labor under its enabling legislation to review the needs of youth, both in-school and out-of-school, and to provide programs, guidance and/or other assistance necessary to train, place, and/or rehabilitate groups of youth.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The large number of local, State, and Federal committees, study groups, research groups, etc., which have been formed either under provisions of or as a result of recently enacted legislation seems adequate to cover the study needs in connection with youth employment. It is recommended that no additional local committees be formed but that there be increased coordination between the local, State, and Federal committees which are working on the problems of full employment for the youth of America. It is also recommended that local and State committees attempt, through education and publicity, to obtain the needed legislation and State appropriations which will enable Pennsylvania to participate more fully in providing the education, guidance, and training needed to assure a high ratio of "Youth Employment."

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The comments and recommendations following each subsection above constitute the summary of this portion of the report.

So many new Federally sponsored programs have been established since 1960 that it is probably not necessary to recommend additional programs. It, however, is extremely important that Allegheny County and the entire Pittsburgh Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area further coordinate their public and private programs of education and training in order that equal opportunity can be given to all youth regardless of the area in which the individual lives and regardless of the financial ability of the youth or his parents to finance an education and training program. To accomplish this it is necessary that:

1. The basic reimbursement formula under which the State provides financial assistance to local school districts must be revised. At present rural districts receive a disproportionate percentage of State educational funds. More help is needed in urban areas which have a higher percentage of underprivileged children requiring a great deal more guidance and specialized education.

2. The General Assembly must appropriate all the funds mandated in the State School Code. At present Federal funds are used to match school district participation. Both State and Federal funds must be made available to the districts for educational programs directly related to "Youth Employment."

3. The questions of constitutionality concerning the Community College Act must be resolved by the General Assembly to enable the establishing of such facilities in the State.

4. The several State departments concerned with education, rehabilitation, and welfare must further coordinate their activities, especially as they concern the allocation of Federal funds for programs related to the training, guidance, and placement of youth.

5. Urban, suburban, and rural school districts must further coordinate their programs related to youth employment, probably under the supervision of a strengthened Department of Public Instruction.

6. State Act 299 of 1963 must be implemented as rapidly as possible to guarantee the formation of larger, stronger school districts which are able to offer completely comprehensive programs of education and training leading to the employment of youth.

The public school districts, private schools, Catholic schools, and other agencies interested in education in Allegheny County are rapidly implementing the programs needed to solve the problem of youth employment. Federal legislation has made a great many of these plans possible during the last several years. Intermediate coordination, however, must be obtained at the State level in order that Federal, State, and local programs which are in the planning stage can be established as rapidly as possible. It is suggested that there is currently a sufficient amount of enabling legislation (assuming the passage of pending Federal legislation summarized in this report) to accomplish the results needed. However, a more equitable prorating of financing must be established involving local school districts, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the Federal Government.

Donald D. Dauwalder, Ph.D.

The following were contacted in the preparation of
the seven Sections of this Mid-Decade Report

ACTION-Housing, Inc.

Allegheny County Board of Assistance

Allegheny County Bureau of Personnel Classification

Allegheny County Health Department

Allegheny County Office of the District Attorney

Allegheny County Schools Office

Area Youth Program, YMCA

Boards of Education

Diocese of Pittsburgh

McKeesport

Mount Lebanon

Penn Hills

Pittsburgh

Wilkinsburg

Catholic Social Service of Allegheny County

Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine

Family and Childrens Service

Health and Welfare Association of Allegheny County

Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh

Jewish Family and Children's Service of Pittsburgh

Juvenile Court of Allegheny County

Mayor's Office, City of Pittsburgh

Neighborhood Centers Association

Parent-Teacher Associations

Allegheny County

Chartiers Joint Council

Gateway Union Council

Pittsburgh Council

Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction

Pittsburgh Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

Pressley House

Psychiatric Clinic, Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh

South Hills Child Guidance Center

Southwestern Area Office of Mental Health, Pennsylvania Department of
Public Welfare

Technoma Workshop

Travelers Aid Society of Pittsburgh

United Mental Health Services of Allegheny County

Western Diagnostic and Evaluation Center

Western State School and Hospital

Women's and Children's Bureau, and the Bureau of Employment Security,
Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry

Youth Guidance, Inc.

Youth Squad, Pittsburgh Bureau of Police

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ARMSTRONG COUNTY SECOND AND FINAL REPORT

TO

The Governor's Coordinating Committee
1960 White House Conference

The second meeting of the Armstrong County Committee for Children and Youth charted action to begin to achieve, in the decade ahead, those social and educational needs which had been agreed upon at the first meeting as primary concerns for the County.

I The Home

- A. Family Counselling - The County Child Welfare Committee has been asked to discuss this matter and to find ways to establish a family service clinic or counselling service, even if at first it must be on a volunteer basis.
- B. More Adequate Preparation for the Responsibilities of Home Making.

The guidance counsellors of the County will be asked to evaluate the present offerings available to high school students.

Ministerium will be contacted relative to pre-marriage counselling.

II Fitness and Recreation

- A. Physical Education for all school age children.
 - 1. Y. M. C. A. is beginning a physical fitness campaign.
 - 2. Elementary Supervisors of County will be asked to discuss the possible ways of emphasizing physical fitness in elementary schools.
- B. The Committee recommends that standards of physical fitness be established.

III Other needs

Discussion at the meeting revealed the need for a County directory of services that are available to children and adults. It was suggested that this might be a project for a civic or service club.

The need for communication between various organizations which serve children and adults was apparent. It was thought that the newly formed United Fund leadership might be in a position to bring about a council of agencies.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY PRELIMINARY REPORT

TO

The Governor's Coordinating Committee
1960 White House Conference

The Armstrong County Committee considers the problems relating to strengthening the family the area of greatest need in the County. We cite as outstanding concerns:

1. The need for counselling service for families.
 - A. For mothers who have the sole responsibility of the home.
 - B. For mothers and fathers who have difficulty in handling their family problems.
2. The need to give guidance to the young adults who are establishing homes.
3. The strengthening of the role of the parents in child and youth guidance.

A second major concern was with total fitness of youth and recreation. Outstanding concerns are:

1. The need for more attention to physical fitness programs for all pupils within the schools.
2. Recruitment of adult leadership for group activities with children and youth.
3. Facilities for recreation in the small towns and semi-rural areas.

Other areas which are believed to be of importance in the County are:

1. Developing job opportunities particularly in those areas where the coal industry once employed many people.
2. Finding ways of increasing the number of the county high school graduates who seek further education or training beyond high school.
3. Preventing further development of what appears to be the beginning of juvenile gangs in the towns.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN
AND YOUTH

Dr. Clara E. Cockerille, Chairman

Honorable J. Frank Graff, Kittanning, Pennsylvania
Mrs. William Merwin, Court House, Kittanning, Pennsylvania (Elderton)
Mrs. Earl Zimmerman, 249 Arch Street, Kittanning, Pennsylvania
Henry L. Deitz, 408 Green St., Ford City, Pennsylvania
Reverend William C. Hankey, 315 North Third St., Apollo, Pennsylvania
Michael Dzvonik, 253 Beale Ave., Leechburg, Pennsylvania
Mrs. Merrill E. Myers, Freeport, Pennsylvania
Victor Schall, 123 Main St., Elderton, Pennsylvania
Mrs. John Henry, 141 East Main St., Worthington, Pennsylvania
Mrs. Elmer Elkin, Dayton, Pennsylvania
Dana Burnett, 424 North McKean St., Kittanning, Pennsylvania
John Fink, c/o YMCA, Kittanning, Pennsylvania
Mrs. Robert Morrow, Route 1, Chicora, Pennsylvania
Mrs. Fred E. Smith, Jr., R. D. # 4, Pony Farm Road, Kittanning, Penna.
Mrs. Joseph Brody, 455 North Avenue, Kittanning, Pennsylvania
Mrs. D. Alex Stewart, 100 Cedar Drive, Kittanning, Pennsylvania
Dr. James K. Greenbaum, 280 North Water St., Kittanning, Pennsylvania
Donald L. Hobaugh, R. D. # 1, Kittanning, Pennsylvania (President of
Student Council, Ford City High School)
Edward Lattanzio, 535 Locust St., Kittanning, Pennsylvania (President
of Student Council, Kittanning High School)
Mrs. Edward J. Steiner, 2225 Pleasant View Drive, Ford City, Penna.
E. J. Hazen, 614 Main St., Ford City, Pennsylvania

March 20, 1961

Robert D. Noel, Jr., Esquire
Mellon Bank Building
Kittanning, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Noel:

Your letter of January 6, 1961, was received. I did not reply to it at the time because of my expectation that plans for further activity in follow-up of the White House Conference would be culminating in the near future. These plans have been in process and you will be hearing about them.

County Coordinators will officially be relieved of their responsibility while simultaneously being asked to help in planning for continuing activity throughout the State. I plan to be in touch with all of the counties concerning this and hope that you may be willing to spend a little time with me for consideration of means through which there can be a continuing connection with Armstrong County in the White House Conference follow-up.

I think it is true that the majority of people cannot continue to give the amount of time, energy and dedicated effort which they gave in preparation for the White House Conference. Your contribution was very greatly appreciated and I am sure that much of what you initiated will be continuing in other forms and under its own momentum.

Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Lorna Sylvester
Executive Secretary

LS:jmj

ROBERT D. NOEL, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW

POST OFFICE BUILDING
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TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
AFTERNOONS ONLY

January 6, 1961

MELLON BANK BUILDING
KITTANNING, PA.

Mrs. Lorna Sylvester, Executive Secretary
1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth
Department of Public Welfare
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

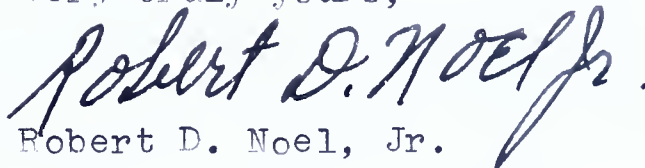
Dear Mrs. Sylvester:

Please accept my resignation as County Co-ordinator from Armstrong County. I have enjoyed my work in connection with this conference and have learned very much about the sincere desire of your Department and the citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to assist and provide for the children of Pennsylvania.

Unfortunately, I did not understand at the time of my acceptance of the responsibility of County Co-ordinator that the responsibility would continue much beyond the time of the White House Conference. This fall I undertook a position of service in the Kittanning area which requires several hours of duty each and every week and I can not give the time and energy to the responsibility of County Co-ordinator which I believe is necessary to successfully carry out that work.

It has been an extreme pleasure to work with you and your staff at the conferences I have attended.

Very truly yours,


Robert D. Noel, Jr.

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Beaver

pt 1

1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth

Beaver County Coordinator's Special Report

on

Procedures, Progress, Methods, Involvement of Personnel, Bibliography

January 14, 1960

Helene Wohlgemuth (Mrs. Leon)

Beaver County Coordinator

Beaver County Coordinator's Special Report

on

Procedures, progress, methods, involvement of personnel, bibliography

January 14, 1960

As our studies for the State Report are being compiled, we find that we are being involved in much additional preparation for the follow-up in Beaver County which will officially begin immediately after the Washington White House Conference.

Our studies have been productive of many recommendations of a concrete and specific nature, a good portion of which are attainable through concerted local citizen action. Before presenting the recommendations to the general public, however, we are preparing to do a thorough study of the practicality of each recommendation, what it entails, what obstacles and draw-backs may be encountered. I believe it inadvisable to present unstudied recommendations to a large audience, be questioned regarding them, and be without specific answers, statistics, and know-how regarding their implementation. This study is being done now by small study groups.

There is, however, an additional reason for the study groups to work out the details of each recommendation. We originally started in this county as a "core group" of about forty, representative of the numerous welfare agencies, service groups, religious organizations and ethnic groups. This original "core group", divided into three study committees, did our basic studies on "Child Welfare", "Juvenile Probation and Parole Services" and "Early Detection and Prevention of Delinquency". Those who attended the various interviews and study group meetings became educated to the needs of the county, were convinced of their validity, and were inspired to see that the needed changes were brought about. I think the inspiration, the feeling of responsibility, and the impetus has come primarily from direct involvement in the process of "discovery".

It is my feeling that presenting these ideas and recommendations to the general public, more or less saying, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, and we want your cooperation", will not necessarily bring to the general public the same feeling of urgency and keen desire for the changes that the committee feels through its direct involvement. Therefore, in November, we invited by personal contact, an additional fifty persons into the core committee. These new members were asked because of their specific connection with those functions covered by our recommendations. After a reading and explanation of the recommendations, we divided the total group into areas of their specific concern, presented the recommendations they were to study to the group, and with the recommendations a list of questions to give them a starting point for discussion. Below is given a typical example:

The one subject for the first year is the history of psychology. The second year is devoted to the study of the mind. The third year is devoted to the study of the brain. The fourth year is devoted to the study of the behavior of animals. The fifth year is devoted to the study of the behavior of man.

The student who has completed the first year of study in psychology is entitled to a certificate of completion. The student who has completed the second year of study is entitled to a diploma. The student who has completed the third year of study is entitled to a degree of Bachelor of Science. The student who has completed the fourth year of study is entitled to a degree of Master of Science. The student who has completed the fifth year of study is entitled to a degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

There is, however, an additional reason for the study of psychology. It is the study of the mind. The mind is the source of all our knowledge and all our actions. It is the mind that makes us what we are. It is the mind that makes us human. It is the mind that makes us free. It is the mind that makes us responsible. It is the mind that makes us great. It is the mind that makes us small. It is the mind that makes us happy. It is the mind that makes us sad. It is the mind that makes us love. It is the mind that makes us hate. It is the mind that makes us live. It is the mind that makes us die.

It is for these reasons that the study of psychology is so important. It is the study of the mind. It is the study of the source of all our knowledge and all our actions. It is the study of the mind that makes us what we are. It is the study of the mind that makes us human. It is the study of the mind that makes us free. It is the study of the mind that makes us responsible. It is the study of the mind that makes us great. It is the study of the mind that makes us small. It is the study of the mind that makes us happy. It is the study of the mind that makes us sad. It is the study of the mind that makes us love. It is the study of the mind that makes us hate. It is the study of the mind that makes us live. It is the study of the mind that makes us die.

"The need for a Well-Baby Clinic in Beaver County"

Questions for discussion:

Where is the nearest well-baby clinic? How was it founded? How is it financed? Does United Fund assist with financial aid? What is the reaction of our County Medical Association to the establishment of a well-baby clinic in this county?

Statting Points:

Interview school nurses association to find how many children entering school have not had basic inoculations against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio.

Ask Child Welfare Department how much of county funds went for medical care for children under care of their department, who might have received treatment through well-baby clinics if such existed.

Could those funds be diverted toward support of a well-baby clinic? ask County Commissioners.

Visit the nearest well-baby clinic for interview to answer some of the questions on financing, staffing, numbers handled, methods, etc.

It is my belief that these small groups which include new members of the committee will, in the process of securing this information, become personally committed to the same extent as the original core committee. That this personal involvement engenders the feeling of necessity, urgency, and commitment through first-hand participation.

I do not believe people will automatically want something just because we tell them to want it, but because they have their eyes opened in the process of ferreting out the information and developing a feeling of personal responsibility for seeing the project through to a successful conclusion.

With studies (such as the one outlined above) being done on each recommendation, the County Committee avoids the embarrassing and face-losing position of publicly recommending procedures and changes which prove upon public examination to be ill-advised, ill-timed, poorly thought out, or otherwise impractical. If any of our recommendations fall into this category, we should discover this ourselves through the process of study and interviewing before making public and general statements or taking stands from which we may have to back down. I feel that if we were to rush into a large public "Conference", make perhaps ten recommendations and be shown publicly that half of our recommendations were worthless, impossible of implementation, or just ill-advised, the other half of the program would be definitely jeopardized and under-mined by the fact that we as a committee will have lost both authority and prestige through being hasty, not thorough, and mistaken in such a large percentage of our thinking.

On a few of the recommendations where we are already sure of our footing, we are now on the follow-up process. One of these is the establishment of a

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"Citizen's Advisory Committee" for the Juvenile Court (which includes probation, parole and detention services). We have received the approval of the Juvenile Court Judges to the formation of such a group and will follow-up within the next few weeks on getting the appointments made so that it becomes an actuality.

We are working with the Juvenile Counselor in the probation department to secure from the State a psychologist to hold periodic group-therapy sessions with juvenile probationers and their parents at the detention home (this to be a condition of probation, court-enforced) as a stop-gap substitute for probation supervision which is at present an impossibility with the shortage of staff.

We shall meet soon with the police chiefs to arrange for seminars for county police training them on the handling of juvenile offenders...this to remedy to some extent the fact that we have no police officers specially trained as Juvenile Officers.

With the recent passage of House Bill 2397 extending provisions for "homebound instruction" to include children in detention homes, we shall inquire now into the possibility of a teacher for the detention home which presently has no educational program.

One of the County School Board Psychologists is working with the "Early Detection and Prevention of Delinquency" study group in looking into a check-list for teachers. This is a personality profile which is intended for inclusion in the permanent record folder of each student along with his grades, IQ tests, etc. If it were put into use and teachers periodically noted a preponderance of personality traits in the early school years which seemed to indicate that the child were facing problems he couldn't successfully resolve by himself, the guidance personnel in checking the folder and finding a chronic problem could begin early to give the child needed help or referral to Child Guidance Clinic if indicated. We think this study may develop something of general interest to other groups, but it is now in very early stages and not ready for further statement.

The fact that the Committee sees progress being made concretely in specific areas through their brief but concentrated efforts, helps build their esteem for the group and whips-up morale, as well as accomplishing some rather important improvements as a result of our direct efforts.

As far as cooperation with other organizations is concerned, I am a member of the Community Study Committee of the Beaver County Mental Health Society, which will take as its next major project the establishment of a Health and Welfare Council for this County. Since this is a recommendation of our White House Conference Committee in Beaver County, also, our committee member will work in cooperation with the Mental Health Society. I have accepted the job of delegate from the Mental Health Society Community Study Committee to the State Board of Pennsylvania Mental Health for a job involving an inventory of mental health facilities, services, and needs in each county.

I have also recently been elected to a two-year term on the State Board of Pennsylvania Citizen's Association for Health and Welfare, where I expect to learn much that will be helpful in some of our local problems.

We are now lining up speaking engagements following the White House Conference in Washington. On April 16, a panel of our chairmen of study committees will present the afternoon program for the Beaver County Council of PTA. The topic; Services to Youth of Beaver County as Determined by the White House Conference Study. Present will be the officers, program chairmen, and other chairmen from all the PTA's in the County. We hope to present to them a suggested program for their coming year based on our own program of "things to be accomplished". I heartily recommend that other County Coordinators contact their County PTA Program Chairman who is always looking for program material, and offer to present the program for either the spring or early fall work-shops and round tables at the Council level as well as being listed by the County Program Chairman as available to speak to local PTA's who contact her for program ideas... Also the Federation of Women's Clubs.

On April 26, I shall be the luncheon speaker at the Beaver Falls Chamber of Commerce to tell them of the work of the White House Conference and to answer their questions and solicit participation with cards prepared for their signature with choice of committee on which they prefer to serve. Some cards of this type will be available for every group to whom we speak.

We have had an experience here which we believe may be unique... in that we have never received a negative or reluctant answer to a request to serve on our committee. This may be due in part to our careful selection thus far of people whom we have invited. In addition to this, the committee is so enthusiastic in discussing what we are doing among friends and acquaintances that I am frequently approached or called by people whom I have never met with requests that they be put on the committee.

I have as yet made few rulings of a "Thou Shalt Not" nature for the committee but have one which I emphasize at each meeting of the group and which I believe to be of prime importance to our successful functioning. Our one "Thou Shalt Not" is this:

"Thou Shalt Not" antagonize established agency personnel nor political parties or persons through statements or activities. We are not doing an "Investigation" but rather a "Study". Our attitude when changes are needed is to be one of cooperation with that agency or official in giving him the needed assistance and support to bring about these services which we assume he saw a need for but needed citizen help and support in achieving. We are not to assume that the people whose profession it is to administer these services are unaware of the needed improvements, but that through lack of time, staff, funds and support they have thus far been unable

to embark on these projects. We do not want them to feel we are encroaching on their territory, rather we offer to help them to bring about these specific changes which have arisen from our studies, and which we again assume they, too, are anxious to see develop since they are naturally interested in the bettering of their own departments. We are prompt in sending letters of "thank you" to judges, agency people, and others who give their time as resource people or cooperated in being interviewed, and give them notice and full credit in newspaper accounts for their interest and assistance in the program of the White House Conference County Committee. It is my belief that this policy is greatly responsible for the fine cooperation we have received and experienced from officials here... even from those we had been assured would not welcome our activity. In particular I should like to stress the fact that Miss Ann McGovern (Director of Child Welfare for Beaver County), Mrs. Frances Doherr (Juvenile Counselor for the Probation Dept.), Miss Helen Laughlin (Director, Catholic Social Services), Mrs. Esther Song (in charge of Lutheran Service Society), Miss Helen McCordless (heading our Public Assistance Department), and Miss Elsie Harker (Children's Aid Society and Family Service) are permanent and active members of our County Committee doing a great part of the work and are not just resource persons. They have attended all meetings of the total committee and given generously of their time, knowledge and talents to the study groups from the first inception of the committee in Beaver County. They have been instrumental in setting up appointments with the Judges and other officials, arranging tours of the detention facilities for committee members, and making it possible for me to attend the Juvenile Court Hearings and meet with the Judges immediately after for discussion.

The most important contributing factor to the success of this committee thus far, in my opinion, is the firm belief that you cannot ask busy people to come repeatedly to meetings that get nowhere! Therefore, every meeting of the total committee is carefully planned to take us one step further than we were up until that time. As a result of each meeting we have a new undertaking ahead, a new step to make, and we point out how far we have gone. I work closely with each study committee and attend all of their meetings and interviews, so that I am able to coordinate their work and pull it together into a whole. Also, this helps me to keep them from over-lapping in some areas, and to keep them moving from one step to the next as they may not have the same picture of the total activity of all committees, due to their not having attended the other committee's meetings. We have only had three meetings of the total committee. The study committees being small are able to keep their dates and plans more flexible so that they can work the interviews into the schedules of the committee members. I think that a definite attempt to bring the whole committee together only when there is a specific advancement involved avoids having the busy members feel rushed and pushed beyond what is necessary. We will not have a meeting of the total committee again until after the Washington White House Conference. In the meantime, they

were able to take a "breather" over the holidays and are preparing to work now in small groups on the study of the recommendations and have those completed by the time we call the entire group back together in April or May.

It may be that I am unique in being one of the few coordinators without professional background or college education. I do not know. However, it is my belief that is important...even vital....that the coordinator be well-versed in and familiar with the work of those people and agencies the committee must interview or deal with. It gives the committee members a feeling of stability and security if their coordinator represents them well, knows what she is talking about, and is able to insert pertinent facts which they may need, and be specific. To make up for lack of formal training in these fields, I spent the summer months studying and have continued to study the books and pamphlets that could clarify for me the functions of the services we were to evaluate. Some of the books and pamphlets I read and re-read so often that I can almost quote them verbatim.. such as the National Probation and Parole Association's 1957 Report on Probation Services in Pennsylvania. Books of this type, setting standards for service are of inestimable value to a lay group in giving them an accepted, accurate standard for comparison with their local facilities. It is not then a matter of "I think we should have....." but rather "The National Probation and Parole Association says in its book of standards....." One or two of the publications have been unusually helpful and I think would be of use in other counties. On the last page of this report, I shall list those publications which have been of the greatest benefit to us and comments following some of them.

This is a rather incomplete "wrap-up" on activities, but it is difficult to write a summary or conclusion about a fluid, on-going process which is still in "mid-stream" with several phases, preparation, follow-up, study, concurrently in progress. I should like to say, however, that the involvement in the White House Conference preparation has been made considerably easier by the help so readily available from Mrs. Lorna Sylvester, Executive Secretary of the Governor's Committee. Also that the job as Coordinator has been stimulating, educational, worth-while ; and fun! This is perhaps a rather informal remark to conclude a report, but I believe it does not detract from the seriousness of purpose of the committee if we find the performance of our work a joy!

Helene Wohlgemuth
Beaver County Coordinator

Listed below are books and pamphlets which I have found particularly helpful with comments after a couple of them which I would particularly call to the attention of others who might be interested in availing themselves of excellent material.

"Probation Services in Pennsylvania"...A Survey for the Governor's Commission on Penal and Correctional Affairs and the Governor's Committee on Children and Youth.. 1957....National Probation and Parole Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

"A Report and Recommendations on Services in Pennsylvania's Public Assistance Program" Sept. 1959..The Committee on Public Assistance...The Pennsylvania Citizen's Association for Health and Welfare...121 Locust St. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

"Juvenile Delinquency...Research, Theory, and Comment", Bernice Milburn Moore..1958...a publication of the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development... National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth St. N.W., Washington 6, D. C. (\$ 1.00)

"What PTA Members Should Know About Juvenile Delinquency"..a Guide for Action.. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 N. Rush Street, Chicago 11, Illinois 50¢ a copy...an exceptionally well-organized, complete coverage for local action groups

U. S. Department of Health Education and Welfare Booklets:

"Standards for Specialized Courts Dealing with Children"...Childrens Bureau publication number 346-1954

"Police Services for Juveniles"... (BP number 344-1954

"What's Happening to Delinquent Children in Your Town?" (BP number 342

"Some Facts about Juvenile Delinquency" (BP number 340--revised 1954

"What to look for in Health, Welfare and Recreation Agencies"... compiled and published by Social Service Committee, Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, Religious Society of Friends, 1515 Cherry Street, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Book:

"The Juvenile Offender"...perspective and readings..1954..(Clyde B. Vedder, Ph. D., University of Houston....Random House...(\$ 6.50) A collection of articles on all aspects of juvenile delinquency, treatment, institutions, services, psychology by known authorities working in the field. Articles are taken from such journals and publications as: Federal Probation, Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Social Casework, Sociology and Social Research, Yearbook of National Probation and Parole Association, etc.

I have also used a copy of the March 1955 issue of Ladies Home Journal which I had saved in my files as the issue was devoted to a great extent to problems of children. In this issue appears a round-table discussion on "Children in Trouble" in which Mr. Robert C. Taber was a participant.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the author to the reader, explaining the purpose of the study and the methods used. The letter is dated 1st January 1998 and is addressed to the reader.

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Beaver
pt. 2

A STATEMENT BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE
ON A STUDY OF
THE EARLY DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY
AS PREPARED FOR
THE GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH
MARCH 27 - APRIL 2, 1960

BEAVER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA
Mrs. Leon Wohlgemuth, Co-ordinator

THE PROBLEMS

Some questions for consideration:

1. What agencies and services, public and private, are available to assist in the early detection and treatment of children showing symptoms of a "delinquency" pattern?
2. What are prime factors to consider in the solution of this problem?
3. Where should the study begin?

In view of the studies being made by the other two sub-committees, Child Welfare Services in Beaver County and Juvenile Delinquency Services in Beaver County, it would seem that the work of meeting present problems is under adequate inquiry. It is suggested that the work of this sub-committee be concerned especially with the younger child, where there are the first indications of his becoming a problem to himself and to those in his immediate environment.

The first two committees can meet the realistic evidence of problems here and now. Theirs is an immediate facing up to a present set of circumstances with real live people in difficulty. The third committee, in dealing with detection early enough to help prevent delinquency, becomes involved in an analysis of "if" and "when" phenomena. This makes it evident that there are no easy solutions, no fool-proof prescriptions, no infallible signs to follow in preventing delinquency. No one factor causes delinquency; "preventing and coping with delinquency does not lie in the province of any one agency or group, but requires working together of agencies, public and private, and the community at large".

THE SCHOOL

Because the school receives the child at a relatively early age, and sees him in his regular daily routine, it is in a strategic position to aid in a program having to do with the early detection of potential delinquency. The success of such a program is dependent upon the early recognition of children showing behavior or personality disorders.

For example, it is suggested that a careful study be made of young children who show a marked disinclination to attend school. Is it a matter of lack of maturity, or illness (physical or psychological), that needs diagnosis and treatment? If allowed to develop, such a case may be the beginning of a lifetime of maladjustment and delinquency. It is further suggested that a set of criteria be considered in detecting this type of case as well as others, which may be related. Such aids continually are being developed, and are available for us. (One of the working objectives of this committee will be the development of a list of understandable clues to which a teacher may refer when looking for objective evidence of possible pre-delinquency.)

In cases where there are repeated signs (symptoms) of behavior veering from the normal (what is normal?), which lie outside the teacher's ability to handle, the teacher should have access to the advice, skills and services of other qualified professional personnel who may handle the case for diagnosis, treatment, and the very important follow-up. This is not a statistical concern but one to encourage professional diagnosis by qualified and dedicated personnel. Each professional person from the teacher to the psychiatrist, must do the diagnostic job appropriate to his level of training. The next serious decision he must make is whether the needed treatment is within his present capabilities or those of a more highly trained practitioner.

It is important in the educational preparation of teachers that pre-service and in-service training be expanded with modern courses in psychology. The psychol-

ogy of recent development in perception and self-concept is a necessary part of training to deal with today's children. Counseling service at the elementary level as well as secondary level for more than the purpose of college planning is urgent, as teachers are encouraged to seek out those in need of such service.

Every teacher is anxious for the special help of other qualified professional personnel in and outside the schools. Administrators are constantly looking for ways to improve communication so all can work in cooperation, never in competition nor in duplication of service.

In Beaver County, at present, there are available psychologists in certain school districts, and through the county school office, but the case load is overwhelming. Professional services and facilities of the staff of the Beaver County Mental Hygiene Clinic, with a psychiatrist, two psychologists and a psychiatric social worker, are available, but there again, the personnel is in short supply for the task at hand. Another service close by is the Laughlin Children's Center in Sewickley.

THE HOME AND FAMILY

The home and family are the basis of all influential factors in character-building. "The art of parenthood is no simple one", and where parents need and/or want help in the rearing of their children, they should have access to professional and skilled counselling services, that have as one of their functions, the prevention of family break-down and character-building. Therefore, it is important that parents and children working together, learn to help themselves in solving their problems to prevent delinquency. It is also important that they be taught to realize the importance of values derived from cooperating with schools and other agencies and services having to do with the solving of their problems to prevent delinquency. Schools, welfare agencies, service organizations, PTA study groups, women's clubs, extension courses, child study organizations, church-sponsored organizations should increase their effort to educate parents to their part in this cooperative action.

THE COMMUNITY

As a nation - as a county - we must re-educate ourselves to meet the problem of delinquency. We have been inclined to approach it from the treatment angle, with too little thought, time, effort, and funds expended in working to prevent it. It is important that the community concern itself with conditions which exist within its bounds, and do something about a change of spirit - a change of "climate" - that will bring about a willingness to provide services and facilities to alleviate the problem of delinquency.

What a young person does with his time away from home and school depends, to a large extent, upon what the community provides in the way of facilities and opportunity for activity and recreation for his leisure time. Where a community has not felt the need of such facilities and services, which should be well-supervised, because of expenses, and/or lack of interest, it has paid later in the greater cost of increased delinquency.

WORKING TOWARD THE SOLUTION

The solutions lie within ourselves - in our working together - in living by a set of values that have meaning - in the development of qualities of character, including personal integrity, self-respect and respect for others, learning to like people and to work with them. We must begin where we are to resolve the problems and be ever mindful that we will be mimicked by succeeding generations. We are in a position of influence and it is ours to make this influence good or unfavorable.

It is hoped that this is the beginning in a program for study and action. White House Conference Committees must stir the public to an awareness of the part everyone can play in

THE EARLY DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY

Beaver County, Pennsylvania
February, 1960

* * *

PARTICIPANTS

Mrs. Clair Allison, West Bridgewater - West Bridgewater Women's Club
Mr. Addison Anderson, Baden - Rochester Area School District
Mrs. Robert Barner, Rochester - Rochester Area School District
Mrs. Irene Benner, Beaver - Beaver County School Nurses Association
Mrs. Harrell Bomar, Industry - Beaver County Federation of Woman's Clubs
Miss Irene Brehm, Rochester - Beaver Valley Branch, American Association of University Women
Miss Virginia Board, Rochester - National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Mrs. Sara S. Brown, Monaca - Past President, Beaver County Education Association
Mrs. Mary Buttermore, Rochester - Lutheran Service Society
Miss Mary I. Campbell, Beaver - Aliquippa Branch, American Association of University Women
Dr. William L. Charlesworth, Beaver - Beaver Area School District
Dr. Anne K. Davies, Aliquippa - Psychologist, Aliquippa School District
Mrs. Paul Doughty, Aliquippa - Aliquippa Branch, American Association of University Women
Miss Betty Jane Edmondson, Aliquippa - Jones School, Aliquippa
Mrs. N. R. Fletcher, Beaver Falls - Beaver Valley Branch, American Association of University Women
Mrs. John Francis, Beaver - Beaver Valley Branch, American Association of University Women
Mrs. Eugene Fritz, Midland - Midland Junior Woman's Club
Mrs. William Hokman, Beaver - Beaver Area School District
Mrs. Eugene Jannuzi, Beaver Falls - Beaver County Children's Home
Mrs. Charlotte Morris, Aliquippa - Beavereptes Civic Club, Modern Club
Mr. Gerald Newton, Beaver - Assistant Superintendent, Beaver County Schools
Mrs. Karl Peterson, Beaver - Beaver County Mental Hygiene Clinic
Miss Kathryn Ross, Ambridge - Beaver County Co-ordinating Council
Mrs. Margaret Ross, Rochester - Pennsylvania Elementary School Principals Association
Mrs. J. W. Schramm, Beaver Falls - College Hill Woman's Club
Mrs. Loula South, Beaver Falls - Psychologist, Beaver Falls Public Schools
Mrs. Jacob Venger, Beaver Falls - B. V. Section, National Council of Jewish Women
Mrs. Walter Zischkau, Industry - Ohioview Woman's Club
Mrs. John M. Horter, Beaver - Chairman, Sub-Committee, Pennsylvania Division, American Association of University Women
Mrs. Leon Wohlgemuth, Beaver - Beaver County Coordinator, White House Conference Member, ex-officio

* * *

We are especially indebted to the following persons who have given time and thought to discussion and/or the preparation of this statement:

Miss Elsie I. Harker - Executive Director, Beaver County Children's Aid Society
Mrs. Frank Lesquin - Director, Laughlin Children's Center, Sewickley, Pennsylvania
Mr. Gerald Newton - Assistant Superintendent, Beaver County Public Schools
Mr. Samuel T. Selekman - Social Worker, Beaver Co. Mental Hygiene Clinic, Rochester
Dr. Harold Sprinzen - Psychologist, " " " " " "
Dr. David L. Spence - Director, Psychiatrist, " " " " " "

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Berks

BERKS COUNTY COMMITTEE
FOR 1960
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

BERKS COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR 1960

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON

CHILDREN AND YOUTH

October 12, 1959

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

Following the appointment of the County Coordinator, James W. Stoudt, Esq., a steering committee was selected for Berks County consisting of Miss Emalyn R. Weiss, Psychologist, County Superintendent of Schools Office; Miss Flora Gross, Executive, Children's Aid Society of Berks County; Rev. Theodore Pavlidis, Minister and faculty member of Albright College faculty; Frank Innis, Executive Director, Department of Public Welfare, Berks County; Mrs. Richard C. Roeder, representing Junior League; Miss Verna Criss, Agricultural Extension Assn.; Hon. Warren K. Hess, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Berks County; Charles Adams, President of the Board of County Commissioners of Berks County; and William Kline, Secretary of the Council of Social Agencies.

At the first meeting of the Steering Committee it was decided that the best method of approach for our County would be to review the report and recommendations of the 1950 White House Conference Committee in our County in order to determine which of the recommendations had been carried out, whether the recommendations made in 1950 were still valuable and what additional needs may have developed, keeping in mind the theme of the 1960 Conference.

It was decided that the best means for carrying out this program in time to prepare a suitable report to be delivered to the State Coordinating Committee by October 15 would be to have a group meeting of all interested persons and to break that group meeting into sections. Each section would be given the pertinent portion of the 1950 report and the section would study that report and make recommendations to the main body following the close of the section meetings.

Two additional meetings of the Steering Committee were held to plan the agenda for the meeting and to select the names of the persons to be invited to the meeting.

9w

A mailing list of approximately 350 names was composed. This mailing list consisted of the local representatives of all of the agencies cooperating on a state level as well as local agencies not represented on a state level, as well as representatives of the various civic clubs, local social agencies and the various committees of the local Council of Social Agencies. A list of the agencies and organizations represented on the mailing list is attached and marked Exhibit "A".

A letter was mailed to each of the persons on the list explaining the purpose of the meeting and the date of the meeting and requesting that the reply card be sent back indicating the section the individual was interested in participating in. A copy of this letter is attached and marked Exhibit "B".

Section chairmen were selected and contacted and after their consent was secured, an agenda for the meeting was prepared. The agenda is attached and marked Exhibit "C".

The Junior League of Reading and Berks County agreed to make available the services of their publicity chairman, Mrs. Jane Conboy and she handled the publicity. A news release which is attached and marked Exhibit "D" set forth the plans of the committee and invited participation by members of the public who were interested but who were not on the mailing list. This news release did create some interest and we did have response from some individuals who saw the article but who had not been included on our mailing list. Some of these actually attended the September 22 meeting.

The meeting was held in Medical Hall which is centrally located and which is the quarters of the Berks County Medical Society. The Auxiliary of the Berks County Medical Association cooperated by lending its services in preparing the hall for the meeting and in furnishing cookies and coffee.

Additional news releases appeared and copies are attached and marked Exhibit "E".

The meeting was held on September 22 and was attended by 120 individuals who represented a good cross-section of the interested organizations. The section meetings were well attended and the discussions moved along very rapidly in each of the sections resulting in very excellent recommendations. Each of the section chairmen had been prepared in advance by having attended a meeting of the Steering Committee at which the purpose of the meeting was explained and at which he was given a list of the probable attendance at his session as well as the information from the 1950 report.

The section chairmen reported back to the main meeting and a copy of each section chairman's report is attached hereto, containing the recommendations of that section. These reports also contain the affiliations of the members participating in that section. These section reports are Exhibits "F", "G", "H", "I", "J", "K" and "L".

The meeting in addition to being well attended also created a lot of enthusiasm and interest. The press was represented at the meeting, there being reporters from both the Reading Eagle and the Reading Times present and pictures were published in both the Reading Eagle and the Reading Times. These articles and photographs are attached and marked Exhibit "M".

In all but one case the sections felt that additional meetings were going to be necessary to complete their study and work and these meetings are going to be scheduled, additional study will be made and the committees will report back to the Steering Committee before January 15 so that additional recommendations can be prepared for transmittal to the state organization before the end of January.

Following the completion of the study by each of the sections, the Steering Committee will meet again for the purpose of determining any further activity to be undertaken with reference to the recommendations.

A complete copy of this report is being sent to each of the participating chairmen, to the Steering Committee, to interested organizations, and is being made available to the Council of Civic Clubs.

The expenses of the mailing and meetings were defrayed by the Junior League of Reading.

Respectfully submitted,

Hon. Warren K. Hess
Charles S. Adams
Emalyn Weiss
Flora Gross
Rev. Theodore Pavlidis
William N. Kline
Mrs. Richard C. Roeder
Verna Criss
Frank Innis
James W. Stoudt, Esq.
Coordinator

READING AND BERKS COUNTY

1. Agricultural Extension Service - Berks County
2. American Association Pediatrics
3. American Association University Women- Reading Branch
4. American Cancer Society
5. American Legion
6. American Legion Auxiliary
7. American Red Cross
8. Junior League of Reading
9. Institutions for Children
 - Children's Home of Reading
 - Bethany Home at Womelsdorf
 - Lutheran Home at Topton
10. Boy Scouts of America - Daniel Boone Council
11. Boys' Clubs
 - Olivet Boys ' Club
12. Catholic Daughters
13. Catholic Youth Organization
14. School Administrators
 - Asst. Supt. County Public Schools Supt. Governor Mifflin School
 - Supt. of Reading City School District
15. Dept. of Vocational and Practical Arts Education
16. Girls Scouts - Berks County
17. League for Emotionally Disturbed Children
18. League of Women Voters
19. Loyal Order of Moose
20. Loyal Order of Moose- Women's Auxiliary
21. Berks County Medical Society
22. Women's Auxiliary - Berks County Medical Society
23. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
24. Nursery Education
25. Secondary School Principals
26. Jewish Welfare League - Reading
27. Optimist Club of Reading
28. Ophthalmology
29. Association for the Blind, Inc., - Reading
30. Retarded Children
31. Colleges and Universities
32. Student Councils
33. Police Association
34. AFL-CIO
35. Pennsylvania Citizens Association
36. Parent-Teacher Associations - Berks County
37. Greater Reading Council of Churches
38. Family Service - Board Members - Reading
39. Business and Professional Women's Club - Reading
40. United Labor Council
41. Pennsylvania State Education Association - Teachers - Reading
42. Federated Women's Clubs - Berks County
43. Future Farmers of America
44. Future Homemakers of America
 - Farm Women's Society
45. Secretary-County Library Association
46. Berks County Heart Association
47. Home Economics Association
48. Athletic Association
49. Junior Chamber of Commerce, Reading
50. League for Nursing
51. Reading Public Library Association

Berks County Committee for 1960
White House Conference on
Children and Youth

329 Wheatland Ave., Shillington, Penna.

Steering Committee

Sen. Warren K. Hess
Mr. Charles S. Adams
Mrs. Emelyn Weiss
Miss Flora Dress
Rev. Theodore Pavlidis
Mr. William M. Kline
Mrs. Richard C. Roeder
Miss Verna Criss
Mr. Frank Innis
James W. Stoudt, Esq.
Coordinator

Reading, Pennsylvania
September 12, 1959

Every ten years since 1909 there has been a White House Conference concerned with the nation's children and youth. These conferences have recognized that our children and youth are the greatest asset of our nation and must be prepared to carry responsibility as the future adult citizens of a rapidly changing world.

Through the 1960 White House Conference each county in each state will join in studying the needs and developing proposals for effective guidance of our children and youth. As Berks County's participation in this program, our hope is to assess the progress in our county since the 1950 Conference and formulate plans to guide us in the years ahead.

To accomplish this important task, we are asking you to participate in a meeting to be held on September 22 at Medical Hall, 429 Walnut Street, Reading, Pennsylvania. The meeting will start promptly at 8:00 P.M. and will adjourn at 10:00 P.M. During the course of the meeting we will study the 1950 report. To do this effectively, we will break up into seven study groups as indicated on the enclosed card. Each group will assess the progress since 1950 and consider recommendations for the future. There will be a reassembly of the entire group following the study sessions and a coffee break. We are hoping to accomplish a great deal

September 12, 1959

that evening and we know that the results will be more effective if you can be with us.

Will you please set this evening aside and indicate immediately on the enclosed reply card the particular study group in which you are most interested. We will try to assign you to this group.

I will be looking forward to seeing you at the meeting on September 22.

Sincerely,

James W. Stoudt
James W. Stoudt
County Coordinator

1960 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN & YOUTH

I will be () present () not present, at the meeting on September 22, 1959, at 8:00 P.M. I am most interested in the study group on: (Indicate first and second choice)

- _____ Health
- _____ Welfare
- _____ Education
- _____ Tension stresses and related problems
- _____ Public Assistance
- _____ Recreation
- _____ Problems of youth employment

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A G E N D A

BERKS COUNTY COMMITTEE

1960 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

September 22, 1959

8:00 P.M. Call to Order - - - - - James W. Stoudt,
County Coordinator

Introductory Remarks - - - - - Chairman, Rev. Theodore Pavlidis

Review of 1950 Report

Health - - - - - Dr. David N. Farber
Welfare - - - - - Mrs. John Moxon
Education - - - - - Howard L. Hendricks
Tensions, Stresses & Related
Behavior - - - - - Dr. Harold J. Smolinsky
Public Assistance - - - - - Mrs. Aaron A. Brumbach
Recreation - - - - - R. Peter Shurtleff
Problems of Youth Employment - - - Mrs. Dorothy N. Beidler

8:30 P.M. Buzz Sessions of Study Groups

9:15 P.M. Coffee Break

9:30 P.M. Reports of Study Groups

10:00 P.M. Adjournment

Exhibit

PUBLICITY

1960 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Reading, Pa.

200 Community Leaders Invited to Youth Meeting

Approximately 200 community leaders have been invited to attend an open meeting of the Berks County steering committee of the White House Conference on Children and Youth at 8 p.m. Tuesday, Sept. 22, in Medical Hall, 429 Walnut St.

The county's youth problem will be discussed and reports of the local juvenile situation will be prepared to be submitted to Gov. David L. Lawrence by Oct. 15.

Findings of the county's steering committee, along with recommendations, will then be turned over to state delegates who will attend President Ei-

senhower's White House conference next March.

The White House conferences have been held every 10 years since 1910. Leading educators, child psychologists and other community leaders dealing with children and youth are appointed to the national committee.

(Turn to Page 12, Col. 4)

200 Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

and they, in turn, appoint county steering committees.

After an introduction by the Rev. Theodore Pavlidis, a member of the 10-member steering committee, the group will be divided into seven discussion panels which will study specific problems connected with children and youth.

Anyone who wishes to attend the meeting and participate in the discussion sessions should contact William N. Kline, executive secretary of the Council of Social Agencies, or Mrs. Richard Roeder, 329 Wheatland Ave., Shillington, both members of the steering committee.

Leading the discussion panels will be Dr. David N. Farber, health; Mrs. John Moxon, welfare; Dr. Harold Smolinsky, tensions, stresses and related problems; Mrs. Aaron Brumbach, public assistance; R. Peter Shurtleff, recreation, and Atty. Terrence E. Connor, youth employment.

A coffee break will follow the discussions, and then each chair-

man will report on his group's findings. The Rev. Mr. Pavlidis will deliver a general report to end the meeting.

In addition to the panel discussions, the steering committee will form subcommittees to make further studies of the topics under discussion. Plans will be made to prepare a pamphlet listing the needs of Berks County for children and youth.

Committee Members

Members of the county steering committee are Atty. James W. Stoudt, chairman; Judge Warren K. Hess; County Commissioner Charles S. Adams, Verna M. Criss, home extension representative of the county's agricultural extension service; Frank P. Innis, executive director of the Berks County Board of Assistance; Flora M. Gross, executive director of the Children's Aid Society of Berks County; Emalyn Weiss, Mrs. Roeder, Kline and the Rev. Mr. Pavlidis.

The Junior League of Reading, Inc., will finance the meeting on Sept. 22, paying for invitations and refreshments.

Sept 15, 1959

READING TIMES, RE

200 Local Leaders To Study Youth Trend

A discussion of the local youth problem will be held at an open meeting of the White House Conference Committee on Children and Youth of Berks County next Tuesday in Medical Hall, 429 Walnut St.

Some 200 community leaders have been invited to participate in the session, which will be headed by James W. Stoudt, Reading attorney.

The purpose of the parley is to conduct a thorough study of the Berks County child situation as related to the needs of the community. The basis of program will be a similar conference study made in 1950.

Findings of the group, along with its recommendations, will be submitted to Gov. David L. Lawrence by Oct. 15. He, in turn, will present them to state delegates, who will attend President Eisenhower's White House conference next March.

The Rev. Theodore Pavlidis, a conference commit-

tee member, will introduce the program, after which the group will be divided into seven discussion panels to study specific problems connected with children.

Chairmen of these panels will be Dr. David N. Farber, health; Mrs. John Moxon, welfare; Dr. Harold J. Smolinsky, tensions stress and related problems; Mrs. Aaron A. Brumbach, public assistance; R. Peter Shurtleff, recreation, and Terrence E. Connor, youth employment.

Following the panel studies, the chairmen will report on their group's findings. A general report will be delivered at the end of the meeting.

Beside Stoudt and the Rev. Mr. Pavlidis, the local committee is composed of Judge Warren K. Hess, County Commissioner Charles S. Adams, Verna M. Criss, Frank P. Innis, Flora M. Gross, Emalyn Weiss, Mrs. Richard Roeder and William N. Kline.

Report on Buzz Session on Health Committee
1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth

Dr. David N. Farber, Section Chairman
Reporter

The Health Committee which met as part of the White House Conference on Children and Youth Group at Medical Hall on September 22, 1959, submits the following recommendations:

1. It is recommended that a County Medical Advisory Board should be established to coordinate health services for children in Berks County.
2. It was agreed by the committee that an effective immunization program for diphtheria, whooping cough and Polio has been set up and carried out in the county districts.
3. It is recommended that there should be some measures taken to coordinate the programs of the various agencies dealing with crippled children.
4. It is recommended that the pupil-load for nurses in the rural schools be reduced to 1000.
5. It is recommended that properly accredited nurse-supervision personnel be supplied for the county school nursing program.
6. It is recommended that an intensive summer program of dental service for pre-school children be established in the county similar to the program currently being followed in the Reading School District.
7. It is recommended that school districts hire well trained, qualified health education teachers to coordinate and supervise the health education programs in the schools. This should also include the dissemination of health education to the parents.
8. It is recommended that the dental program be improved by the addition of more dental hygienists and by establishing a required ratio of number of hygienists to number of pupils.
9. It is recommended that an attempt be made to establish age levels for various types of physical activities. For example the determination of the proper age level at which football, baseball, etc. should be introduced into the physical education program.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON HEALTH
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

Mrs. Frederick Vastine,
Reading Dental Society Women's Aux.,
R.D.#1,
Sinking Spring, Penna.

Mrs. Henry R. Christman,
Berks Co. Assoc. for the Blind, Inc.,
2020 Hampden Blvd.,
Reading, Penna.

Miss Leah Gerhard, R.N.,
School Nursing Staff-
Reading School District,
Reading, Penna.

Dr. David N. Farber,
Chairman of Health Comm.-
Council of Social Agencies,
308 North 5th Street,
Reading, Penna.

Miss Margaret Werner, Exec. Sec.,
American Cancer Society,
243 South 5th Street,
Reading, Penna.

Mrs. Sarah B. Smith, R.N.,
Medical Social Worker,
R.D.#3,
Reading, Penna.

Mrs. Sara Stanton, R.N.,
294 Oak Terrace Avenue,
West Reading, Penna.

Mrs. Frances PasYotis, R.N.,
State Nurses - League for Nursing,
Court House,
Reading, Penna.

Mrs. John Spanmuth,
500 Sycamore Road,
Reading, Penna.

Miss Laura H. Hoch,
Food Service-Reading School District,
110 Spring Street,
Reading, Penna.

Dr. Frank A. Beidler,
Osteopathic Assoc.,
634 Penn Street,
Reading, Penna.

Miss Sandra Rieshel,
4- H Clubs,
1535 Courtland Avenue,
Kenhorst, Reading, Penna.

Mrs. Anna C. Hohl,
Red Cross and Council of Social Agencies,
Health Executive Com.,
546 Court Street,
Reading, Penna.

A.V. Sinkosky,
State Public Health Agency,
901 North 9th Street,
Reading, Penna.

Mrs. Catharine Christiansen,
State Public Health Agency,
901 North 9th Street,
Reading, Penna.

William L. McKinney, R.N.,
Community General Hospital - Xray Tech.,
135 North 6th Street,
Reading, Penna.

Miss Ruth M. Madeira, R.N.,
Visiting Nurse Assoc.,
220 North 5th Street,
Reading, Penna.

Herman L. Rudolph, M.D.,
Cerebral Palsy,
400 North 5th Street,
Reading, Penna.

Gerard Billings, Exec. Sec.,
Reading- Berks TB and Health Assoc.,
611 Walnut Street,
Reading, Penna.

Dr. Clarence A. Horn,
Head of Biology Dept.,
Albright College,
Reading, Penna.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON HEALTH
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH.
Continued.

Dr. D. Brooks,
City Health Office,
City Hall,
Reading, Penna.

Miss Lydia N. Roland,
Reading School District-
Open Air School,
623 Chestnut Street,
Reading, Penna.

Harvey Leinbach,
Pediatric Assoc.,
307 North 5th Street,
Reading, Penna.

Dr. Peter Muhlenberg,
Pediatric Assoc.,
600 Museum Road,
Reading, Penna.

Mrs. Sara Weidner, R.N., Exec. Dir.,
Visiting Nurse Assoc.,
220 North 5th Street,
Reading, Penna.

Miss Margaret Sassaman, R.N.,
Visiting Nurse Association,
220 North 5th Street,
Reading, Penna.

G

Report of Buzz Session on Welfare
White House Conference on Children and Youth

Mrs. John Moxon, Chairman
Miss Flora M. Gross, Reporter

The Welfare Group felt that public relations have improved because of the efforts of United Fund and community interpretation by agencies. It was felt that the County Commissioners in providing funds for needed expansion of child welfare agencies have become aware of needs through good staff relations and an awareness of their responsibility to children and youth.

There has been an improvement in the type of foster care given by child welfare agencies and broader programs are offered. A program for protective services has been set-up by Children's Aid Society of Berks County financed fully by the County Commissioners. Changes in the adoption law - Act 400 - 1953 Adoption Amendment - has improved adoption programs. Agencies do accept children of mothers who are not legal residents in the community, sometimes with the use of private funds. Unmarried mothers are increasingly using agency service for planning for adoption for their children. The Court now requires an investigation of all non-agency adoptions with a full report going to the judge of Orphan's Court.

Guidance Institute programs have been expanded to provide diagnostic and treatment services for more children. A program for emotionally disturbed parents had been offered but was curtailed because State funds were no longer available. In teacher-training programs in college child psychology, child development and mental hygiene are part of the curriculum as elected courses. There are parent teacher study groups in some schools as well as pre-school clinics to determine the ability of young children. Through the establishment of our local mental health organizations there are excellent training facilities available for groups within the community.

All agencies dealing with children and youth have more trained personnel and in one case agency doubled the number on staff. A few agencies have rotating boards and there is some question as to the value.

In general, housing facilities have improved in the City of Reading. Two new projects have been set up within the last 10 years by the Reading Housing Authority.

Homemaker service is still an area of need within the community. A foster day care program would be very helpful for families in an emergency. It was felt that a home for teen-agers who are not delinquent and who cannot use foster care should be considered under agency supervision. A more adequate program for teenage counseling should be considered for children who are not delinquent but whose parents find great problems in trying to deal with them within the home. It was also felt a program of institutional care for disturbed children should be considered.

Several members of the group commented on the omission in the report of any reference to the very significant failure of religious and spiritual influences in the home.

Although the group felt the time for discussion was not adequate the important changes and future needs seemed to be brought out. There seemed to be no special need for another meeting.

G

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON WELFARE
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Miss Clara Preston, Exec. Dir.,
Red Cross,
546 Court Street,
Reading, Penna.

Miss Ann Diller,
Children's Aid Society,
Court House,
Reading, Penna.

James W. Gage,
Children's Aid Society,
P.O. Box 639,
Reading, Penna.

Rev. Garnet A. Adams,
Bethany Home,
Womelsdorf, Penna.

Rev. Horace S. Mann,
Lutheran Inner Mission Society,
113A South 4th Street,
Reading, Penna.

Miss Madaline Umbenhower,
Heart Association,
631 Washington Street,
Reading, Penna.

Major Anna Mast,
Salvation Army,
301 South 5th Street,
Reading, Penna.

Mrs. Angela Heizman,
Children's Aid Society,
Court House,
Reading, Penna.

Dr. Emma O'Brian,
Osteopathic Assoc.,
140 North 4th Street,
Reading, Penna.

Miss Flora Gross,
Children's Aid Society,
Court House,
Reading, Penna.

Miss Katherine Christ,
915 North 5th Street,
Reading, Penna.

Kenneth Moyer,
4-H Clubs,
R.D.#2,
Bernville, Penna.

Miss Geneva Johnson,
Children's Aid Society,
Court House,
Reading, Penna.

Rev. Mervin A. Heller, Exec. Sec.,
Greater Reading Council of Churches,
Y.M.C.A., 631 Washington Street,
Reading, Penna.

Miss Patricia McNamara,
Camp Fire Girls,
34 North 8th Street,
Reading, Penna.

Miss Grace Gutekunst,
1303 E. Wyomissing Blvd.,
Wyomissing Park, Reading, Penna.

Mrs. Charlotte Hutchison, Exec. Dir.,
Family Service,
620 Franklin Street,
Reading, Penna.

Ralph Yocom,
Juvenile Probation Officer,
Court House,
Reading, Penna.

Sister Millicent Drake,
Lutheran Children's Bureau,
113 South 4th Street,
Reading, Penna.

Miss Doris Mais,
Red Cross,
546 Court Street,
Reading, Penna.

Elmer Good,
Children's Aid Society,
Court House,
Reading, Penna.

Mrs. John Giles,
1320 Monroe Ave.,
Wyomissing, Penna.

H

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
BERKS COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR 1960
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON
CHILDREN AND YOUTH

September 22, 1959
Medical Hall,
Reading, Penna.

Chairman: Howard L. Hendricks, Supervising Principal, Governor Mifflin Joint
School System
Recorder: James D. Bryden, Speech Therapist, Office of the Berks County
Superintendent of Schools

I

REVIEW OF PROGRESS SINCE 1950 REPORT

The progress made in the field of education was reviewed in terms of the six recommendations made by the Committee for the 1950 White House Conference on Children and Youth.

1. The development of a program for the education of the mentally superior child is indicated.

It was felt that progress has been made through the followings:

a. There has been an increased awareness of the needs of the mentally superior child in our schools and this has stimulated active interest and the development of program.

b. The general statement was offered that the recommendation has been approached through enrichment programs at the elementary level and ability grouping at the secondary level.

c. Advanced courses have been offered. Also Advanced groups have been given certain subjects at a lower grade level than customary.

d. We have use ability grouping and extra work for enrichment.

e. We have a program of early admissions.

f. Summer School enrichment programs have been offered.

The general feeling was expressed that further progress in this area must go in stages with careful attention to public and faculty acceptance of proposed programs. It was felt that we should develop program for the child who is gifted in particular areas such as art, science, etc. and that our programs should consider the child who is gifted in particular areas although he may not be considered to be mentally superior in all academic areas. It was generally felt that we are just beginning in the problem of education for the mentally superior child.

2. There is need for a public relations program especially emphasizing the home-school relationship.

It was felt that progress has been made through the followings:

a. The feeling was expressed that there has been a revolution in this area since 1950. Now we spend a great deal of effort to bring the public into the schools and to acquaint them with every aspect of school program. Parents no longer come to school only when there is difficulty, they are seen in the schools and they take more active part in parent-school programs.

A

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION Continued.

- b. There is much broader coverage of all school activities in the public press.
- c. A great deal of information goes out from the schools to the public in the form of reports, handbooks, newsletters, etc.
- d. B.I.E. Day furthers the cause of public relations.
- e. School boards have public relations and public information committees.
- f. Practically every school system has a staff member who is responsible for public relations and information.

3. An integrated guidance program embracing Grades 1 through 12 should be developed.

The following thoughts were expressed:

- a. In 1950 there were very few guidance programs and today all schools have at least one staff member who is responsible for guidance program.
- b. It was felt that guidance programs are still weak on the elementary level.
- c. It was felt that perhaps public relations is lacking in the guidance area.
- d. One problem is to persuade the State to reimburse for the salaries of guidance people on the same basis as the school nurses.
- e. The services of the guidance programs should be extended beyond the school.
- f. There is a need for more guidance education at the college level.

4. A pre-school clinic program should be developed.

It was pointed out that all areas in the County that do not have kindergartens have a pre-school clinic program and it was generally felt that this recommendation has been carried out to a full extent.

5. There should be equal educational opportunity for urban and rural children.

It was felt that there have been great advances in this area in the past 10 years and that the carrying out of this recommendation has been implemented to a large extent by the formation of larger administrative units in the county.

6. In Berks boroughs and townships, there is a need for more kindergartens, a rehabilitation program for children with cleft palates, classes for the mentally retarded, and participation in the sight-saving classes of the Reading Public Schools.

The following reports were made:

a. It was reported that there were 6 kindergartens in the county in 1950. There are now 80 kindergartens with a total of 80 kindergartens in session every day and it is estimated that 90% of the urban children receive kindergarten instruction and that the percentage is lower in the rural areas.

b. In programs of special education for the mentally retarded it was reported that the county schools are now catching up with the city schools in programs. Many doors have been opened and facilities are now shared by the city and county school systems. An example of this sharing is the Glenside Training Center. The county schools hope to be able to share program in the proposed special education center to be established by the City of Reading. Ten years ago there was one special class operated in the county for the mentally retarded. At the present time there are 8 district operated special classes and 11 county operated special classes. In 1958-1959 the special class enrollment was 267 and in 1959-1960 the enrollment is 369. The classes include programs for the

A

retarded, the trainable and special education centers.

c. It was reported that the county operated speech therapy program is now in its third year with 4 certified speech therapists and one certified speech therapist-audiologist on the staff. At the end of the second year well over 1000 school children had received speech therapy service in the county schools.

d. It was pointed out that our service to the retarded child also benefits the superior child indirectly as the teachers are able to spend more time on enrichment programs when they do not have to bear the total responsibility for the education of the retarded child.

II

RECOMMENDATIONS

It was generally agreed that we had barely completed a short review of the 1950 recommendations before the time limit on discussion expired. The sub-committee felt that more extensive and explicit recommendations in the area of education would come from further study and a subsequent meeting. Several recommendations were made and they were as follows:

1. It was felt that study should be made of problems which result from the compulsory attendance laws with particular reference to the problem of children who are not old enough to leave school even though there is no motivation for further learning and they could not be classified as retarded. This is the problem of the "middle" or "borderline" individual who creates difficulties in the schools.
2. It was felt that the problem of financial aid in education should be studied with special reference to conflicts between need and scholastic ability and record. A federal loan fund and a review of the matter of federal versus local aid was suggested.
3. It was strongly suggested that the most pressing problem for study in our schools today is the matter of continued financial support for education at all levels.
4. The problem of criteria for selection of the superior child should be studied.
5. It was suggested that the teacher shortage could be alleviated by drawing upon all community and human resources. It was felt that the schools do not make proper use of the large numbers of professionally trained people in the community as resource individuals to supplement the teaching load.
6. Efforts should be made to encourage talented young people to enter the teaching profession.
7. It was felt that the continuing problem of teacher salaries should be studied and that salaries should be based in accordance with the living standard in the particular area. It was pointed out that we lose many teachers because they cannot afford to live and teach in the area.

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REPORT ON SUB-COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION- Continued.

8. It was recommended that Parent Teacher Associations should be studied with reference to good program planning and focus.

9. It was recommended that Summer School programs should be encouraged and that those programs should aim at both remedial and enrichment aspects.

10. It was recommended that this sub-committee meet again to continue this study and to advance further recommendations. A large majority of those present indicated a willingness to attend a subsequent meeting.

H

-1-

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Continued.

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I

Report of Buzz Session on Tensions, Stresses,
and Related Behavior.
White House Conference on Children and Youth

Harold J. Strolinsky, PhD, Chairman
Mrs. Arthur Harrel, Reporter

The following material represents a summary of the discussion and recommendations of the group which dealt with Tensions, Stresses and Related Behavior. The task presented to this group was to relate events subsequent to 1950 with the 1950 recommendations. It was the consensus of the group that this presented a limitation which could not be overcome in the time allotted. That is, the restricted agenda limited the possible ramifications of our discussion.

The 1950 recommendations were divided into four categories in order to facilitate discussions. These were Community Education, Ancillary Court Facilities, Detention of Juveniles, and Recreation Programs. Our group did not discuss Recreation Programs because insufficient time was available. We felt that this omission was excusable only because another group was devoting its entire time to that area.

A major portion of the time available was devoted to discussion under the topic "Ancillary Court Facilities." There were numerous opinions as to the process by which such facilities could be expanded and strengthened. The discussion and recommendations can be summarized as follows:

It was noted that a policewoman has been appointed to the Reading Police Force. This is in accord with the 1950 recommendations and should be applauded. However, the group felt that the service being performed should be expanded through the presence of additional policewomen. It was noted that this woman performs a variety of essential functions which should be expanded.

It was recommended by the 1950 group that psychiatric, psychological, medical and family welfare services should be expanded to provide maximum service to the Juvenile Court. Our group noted that numerous expansions of these facilities have been provided. These remain far short of what might be considered optimal. It is recommended therefore, that services be strengthened in the social agencies, particularly through providing more adequate personnel. The Court should have its own Basic Service, so that it would not need to call on agencies for routine tasks. It seems obvious that a study of the actual Court needs in this area should be carried out so that the most feasible plan can be devised. It was further recommended that the report of the National Parole and Probation Association as presented to the League of Women Voters of Berks County be investigated and supported.

The group noted certain advances in the detention of juveniles since 1950. The Girls' Home was at that time only a proposal. It is now an operating reality. The program for protective care of children has begun to operate as a part of the Children's Aid Society.

Report of Buzz Session on Tensions, Stresses and Related Behavior - continued.

The group was able to devote the final two minutes of discussion time to the topic of Community Education. It was noted that virtually all persons working in this area devote time to public speaking. This provides an informal, but meaningful community education program.

It seems obvious that this report is both inadequate and incomplete. The need for further investigation and discussion seems apparent. It is suggested therefore, that additional meetings be held.

1

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON TENSIONS, STRESSES & RELATED PROBLEMS
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J

Report of Buzz Session on Public Assistance
1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth

Mrs. Aaron Brumbach, Section Chairman
Mrs. Jean Schoffstall, Reporter

Very little has been achieved in public assistance in the past ten years and each recommendation of the 1950 report still must be considered.

No steps have been taken for an over-all child welfare program under state supervision, however in Berks Co. we have made progress in protective services. The County Commissioners have given money to C.A.S. to set up a special division for protective services to children.

The problem of assistance to non-residents has not changed since 1950, We recommend the elimination of residence requirements for public assistance recipients, and since no progress has been made through state legislation, we hope the Federal Government will include in requirements for grants-in-aid the removal of residence requirements.

General assistance is still the only area in which citizenship is a requirement. The burden of assistance to this small group is on the private agencies when it should be coming out of tax money.

The Woodbury Report pointed out that Penna. ranks 22nd among states in the size of average monthly grants for ADC. It emphasized that the great majority of assistance cases are long-term, so a standard which does not meet the reasonable requirements of the recipient seem to lack perspective and to serve no useful purpose. A standard, too low for health and decency, cannot be expected to "encourage self-respect, self-dependency and the desire to be a good citizen and useful to society" (quoted from the Public Assistance Law, 1937) As a result of this report, old age benefits were increased to the minimum standard as set forth in the report and it is hoped that grants in the other categories will also be raised to this standard in the near future.

Good progress has been made for staff in-service training. The state department, in cooperation with colleges in the state, has made available for staff many excellent training courses.

Pilot projects by our local Assistance Office have shown that an adequately trained staff to carry on preventive and rehabilitative work can return to productive usefulness some people considered chronic dependents, and at long-term savings to the community.

We wish to point out that studies made of the problems of unwed mothers have shown that more laws are not the answer. ADC does not create illegitimacy-"illegitimacy is one of the hazards creating need just as much as old age or disability." The answer lies in having more and better trained caseworkers with lower case loads in Public Assistance and other agencies so they can do an effective rehabilitative job.

J

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WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

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Frank P. Innis,

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Peter Yonavick,
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Reading, Penna.

K

Report of the Buzz Session on Recreation
at the September 22, 1959 meeting for the
1960 White House Conference on Children
and Youth.

R. Peter Shurtloff, Section Chairman
John W. Wise, Reporter

The group incorporated current recommendations with the review of the 1950 report.

1. We recognize that there have been some accomplishments in the area of long range community planning. It is recommended that communities should establish legally constituted recreation boards in each political subdivision and that these boards should be free from political influence.
2. Most of our communities, where practical, are utilizing the available extension-recreation program as provided for by the General Assembly.
3. Local talent and volunteer leadership has been recognized as a definite aid in all phases of recreation. While improvement can be noted since 1950, there has always been continuous exploration by the various agencies and the need for volunteers will continue to increase.
4. There has been an increase in the year-round operation of recreation programs throughout the county but there is definitely room for a great deal more expansion.
5. We recommend that the Health Committee explore the advisability of the different physical sports for the various age groups.
6. Because of the increased amount of leisure time, we feel there is a definite need to provide further recreation for family groups.
7. We need to consider the use and abuse of the automobile by youth as a substitute for organized recreation.
8. Inherent in the discussion of all the topics was the need for public education.
9. The buzz session unanimously requests approval for further study in the area of recreation.

K

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Miss Marjorie Faulkner,
Asst. Exec. P.E. Dir.,
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Reading, Penna.

John A. Trexler,
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City Hall,
Reading, Penna.

L

Report of Buzz Session on Problems of Youth Employment
White House Conference on Children and Youth
held in Medical Hall, September 22, 1959.

Mrs. Dorothy Beidler, Section Chairman
Mrs. Richard Chambers, Reporter

The recommendation, that there should be some agency in the community interpreting to youth the resources for aid in obtaining suitable employment, has not been carried out. It was noted that the U.S. Employment Service, Family Service, Jewish Community Center, Fellowship House, School District Employment Service, Juvenile Probation Office and Adult Probation Office have given valuable help to youth. In all these agencies there is not sufficient staff to spend the time needed.

The group feels there is a definite need for a coordinating agency in this field. It was agreed that it is necessary to have further study of the Youth Employment Problem before recommendations can be made.

L

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON YOUTH EMPLOYMENT
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

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Southern High School,
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P.C.A.,
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Mrs. Alfred Shaplin,
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Miss Wilda N. Marshall,
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Participants Register for Youth Parley



Some of the community leaders who participated in a youth conference last night in Medical Hall are pictured here registering for the parley. Standing right, Dr. Frances Gross, 1033 Friedensburg Rd., Stony Creek Mills, is being signed up by Mrs. Richard C. Roeder of the Junior League steering committee, seated left, and Emalyn R. Weiss, Berks County supervisor of special education. Others standing left to right are William N. Kline, executive director of the Council of Social Agencies, and Atty. James W. Stoudt, Berks chairman for the White House Youth Conference. (Eagle Staff Photo)

Conference Makes Proposals To Improve Youth Programs

Recommendations for the betterment of the community's youth program were outlined at a conference last night in Medical Hall, 429 Walnut St. Leaders of various professions participated in the parley.

The local recommendations will go to President Eisenhower's White House Conference on Children and Youth next March and include such proposals as increasing the number of policemen by four to six and establishing a home for teen-agers who are not delinquents but who have problems which can't be met in their own homes.

The proposals of the Berks County steering committee of the 1960 White House conference will go to Gov. David L. Lawrence before Oct. 15. The recommendations will be turned over to state delegates.

Atty. James W. Stoudt is the county chairman appointed by Gov. Lawrence.

Hold 'Buzz' Sessions

After a general meeting, the parley was divided into "buzz" sessions. The respective chairmen then returned and presented the highlights of their discussions.

Dr. David N. Farber, speaking for the health field, urged that schools hire health education teachers, and added that agencies dealing with crippled children be better coordinated for referrals and treatment.

Mrs. John Moxon of the welfare group said a homemaker service is needed and made the recommendation for a home of teen-agers. Her group also suggested institutional care for emotionally disturbed children.

An examination and revamping of methods of adequately fi-

schools, but added that PTAs in some instances are overstepping their bounds or operating in areas outside their bylaws.

Dr. Harold J. Smollinsky, reporting on tensions, stresses and related behavior, said that the group in 1950 suggested the appointment of a policewoman, which the city now has, but added that a city the size of Reading should have four to six policewomen. . . . 2238

Mrs. Aaron A. Brumbach of the public assistance group said that certain state residency requirements to obtain assistance should be revised.

Expansion of recreational facilities was recommended by the group headed by R. Peter Shurtleff.

White House youth conferences are held every 10 years.



SEPTEMBER 23, 1959

Leaders List Suggestions To Aid Youth

Medical Hall last night was a sounding board for 150 of the city and county's leading professional men and women who made recommendations which will be reflected in March at President Eisenhower's White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Recommendations ranged from a need for four to six more policewomen in the city, to an agency to co-ordinate employment for youth and a home for teenagers who are not delinquents but who have problems which can't be met in their own homes.

The lengthy list of suggestions and observations made at the session were by the Berks County steering committee of the 1960 White House Conference.

Proposals voiced last night will be submitted to Gov. David L. Lawrence before Oct. 15. Gov. Lawrence will give the local recommendations to state delegates for presentation at Washington in March.

James W. Stoudt, a Reading attorney, was appointed earlier this year by the governor to head the study in the county. Like Stoudt, coordinators were named by Gov. Lawrence for each county in the state.

Go Back to 1950

Business began with study group chairman reviewing recommendations of the local 1950 White House hearing. White House conferences are held every 10 years.

Study groups went into separate "buzz" sessions for nearly an hour. Chairman reassembled present finding of their

(Turn to Page 21, Col. 2)



Leaders at last night's meeting in Medical Hall of the Berks County steering committee of the White House Conference on Children and Youth are, seated from left, Mrs. John Moxon, Mrs. Aaron A. Brumbach, Mrs. Dorothy N. Beidler, Howard L. Hendricks and the Rev. Theodore Pavlidis. Standing from left are, James W. Stoudt, Dr. David N. Farber, R. Peter Shurtleff and Dr. Harold J. Smolinsky.—Staff Photo.

Proposals Are Listed For Helping Youth

(Continued from Page 17)

groups after the "buzz" sessions.

In the health field, Dr. David N. Farber urged that schools "hire health education teachers." He said "agencies dealing with crippled children should be better coordinated for referrals and treatment."

Mrs. John Moxon, welfare group head, said the home for teenagers who are not delinquents should not be of "the foster home type." She said a homemaker service is needed.

Protective services for children, Mrs. Moxon reported, "have been arranged by the county commissioners." Mental health training is needed for young children.

Her group also suggested institutional care for emotionally disturbed children.

Howard L. Hendricks, on educational needs said, "one of the most urgent problems is to examine and revamp methods of adequate financial support to schools."

"One member of our group," Hendricks said, "suggested we examine the function of the parent-teacher association and the original purpose for which it was created," implying that P-TA's are overstepping their bounds or operating in areas outside their bylaws.

Since 1950, Hendricks said, there has been "almost a revolution in public relations. Parents come to school more frequently, not just when there's trouble with Johnny. Public press coverage is good, but we don't always like what we seen in print."

Tensions Discussed

Dr. Harold J. Smolinsky reported on tensions, stresses and related behavior. In 1950, the group urged employment of a policewoman for the city. "For most cities the size of Reading, four to six policewomen are necessary, not including the county area," he said.

In the public assistance area, Mrs. Aaron A. Brumbach asked for removal of various state residency requirements to obtain assistance. In making aid grants to states, she said, the federal government could pass a law requiring elimination of residency requirements before states were granted aid.

More laws to discourage illegitimate children and to be tough on unwed mothers "is not the answer," the group concluded. More caseworker counseling was preferred.

A need for further study in recreation was reported by R. Peter Shurtleff. On problems of youth employment, Mrs. Dorothy N. Beidler said her group must study further for recommendations.

Exhibit
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FAYETTE COUNTY REPORT
Governor's Coordinating Committee
on the
1960 White House Conference
on
Children and Youth

copy copy

FAYETTE COUNTY
REPORT
to
GOVERNOR'S COORDINATING COMMITTEE
on the
1960 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
on
CHILDREN AND YOUTH

NOVEMBER 16, 1959

Jan

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 - B. Education
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- III. THE YOUTH OF FAYETTE COUNTY SPEAK
- IV. CONCLUSIONS.

FAYETTE COUNTY REPORT

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

NOVEMBER 1959

I.

INTRODUCTION

On September 12, 1959 a Steering Committee appointed by County Coordinator, Mrs. Frances Hutchinson, met to formulate plans for Fayette County's participation in the 1960 White House Conference for Children and Youth. It was the opinion of the group that Fayette County might derive significant benefit from a survey of the present services for and the unmet needs of the children and youth of this county. To the participants' knowledge there had never been a survey of this kind and it was felt that such a survey would mark a logical beginning for an evaluation of how well the county was meeting for its children and youth, the challenges inherent in our rapidly changing society.

A committee was appointed to develop a questionnaire for this survey and plans were made for a public meeting to which representatives from various community groups were invited. This meeting was held on September 29th at the Jewish Community Center in Uniontown, at which time plans were made for distribution of the questionnaire throughout the county to broadly varied community groups and agencies, ranging from those giving professional services to voluntary associations, such as service clubs and fraternal organizations.

The questionnaire included a comprehensive listing of services covering health, welfare, educational, religious, recreational, and legal services for children and youth. It was believed that such a detailed questionnaire would have the value of alerting community members to the broad gamut of services which any community can put to effective use if it has full awareness of the needs of its children. Special effort was made not to categorize children, such as placing undue emphasis on any particular group (the "underprivileged" or the "delinquent"), but, rather to concentrate on the basic needs of children per se.

The questionnaire also contained several questions designed to give some measure of a community's response to its changing needs. These questions asked about new services added since 1950, and plans for adding or discontinuing services during the next two years.

At the September 29th public meeting, the decision was made that follow-up study of the results of the survey would be most meaningful if done on an individual community basis out of recognition that each community within the county has unique problems of its own. To hold to this type of focus effectively, the county was later divided into districts, with chairmen appointed to coor-

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dinate the activities in their districts with respect to the survey and the educational program to follow.

It was also recommended at this meeting that provision be made for continuation of activity after the conclusion of the White House Conference so that recommendations growing out of our study of local needs might be implemented, existing services evaluated, and better coordinated, and new programs of service developed wherever this was indicated.

A third recommendation suggested that the returned questionnaires might serve as a nucleus for a revision of the Civic and Welfare Directory published by the Fayette County Welfare Council in 1952, and this suggestion was to be proposed to that Council. Plans were also made to devote the Welfare Council's December meeting to the White House Conference on Children and Youth.

On November 9th youth representatives from the schools of the county met together as a part of the county's plan to focus the attention of our young people on the White House Conference and to incorporate their thinking in the survey of unmet needs. This meeting took place at Waynesburg College Center, Uniontown, with thirty youth in attendance, representing the public and parochial schools, the county's only nursing school, its only college center, and a public technical school. The group elected officers and will function as a standing committee to cooperate with the adult committees working throughout the county. Elected chairman was Nancy Hanam, Waynesburg College Center student. The youth group will meet again on December 14th.

Early in November a report-writing committee met to evaluate the returned questionnaires. Groups had been urged to involve their membership in discussion of the questionnaire so that the completed forms reflect the thinking of a broad group of citizens. The following pages are devoted to an analysis of the 149 questionnaires returned by the date of this report, as well as a report on the youth meeting. Following is a table which shows classification of the reporting groups.

TABLE I.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number Reporting</u>
Social Work Agency	3
Health Agency	7
Court Agency	4
Educational Organization	36
Service Club	31
Religious Organization	31
Fraternal Organization	25
Social Club	9

Other:

Utility - West Penn Power Co.	1
Labor Union - United Mine Workers of America	1
Government Agency - Veteran's Administration	1

Total 149

1. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed account of the work done during the year.

3. The third part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

4. The fourth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

5. The fifth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

Table 1	
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II.

REPORT ON SURVEY

A. HEALTH SERVICES:

Health needs are met in this county primarily by private medical and dental practitioners, three hospitals, a public health service, sponsored by the State Department of Health, and the school health programs. In addition, specialized services are available through the Fayette County Society for Crippled Children and Adults, the Tuberculosis and Health Association, Association for the Blind, Cancer Society, Heart Association, Mental Health Association, The National Foundation (for Polio), Muscular Dystrophy Association, United Cerebral Palsy Association, United Mine Workers through whom clinical services are available in an adjoining county for eligible Fayette County persons, and the Bureau of Rehabilitation of the State Department of Labor and Industry. *also Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, and Multiple Sclerosis Society.*

In tabulating the section on health services in the returned questionnaires, the committee found that the highest percentage of services reported were in the area of services to the physically handicapped. It is interesting to note that information given on health services added since 1950 showed the greatest number of such services were for this group, and it appears that good strides have been made in this area since the last White House Conference.

In evaluating the returned questionnaires, it appears that our local communities do not presently view the physically handicapped as a health problem of the same magnitude and urgency as that presented by the emotionally and mentally handicapped. This survey clearly shows our greatest unmet need to be in the area of psychiatric services. This category ranked last in the number of services provided and first in the listing of unmet needs. The need most frequently expressed was for child guidance clinics, of which none exist in the county at the present time. The development of psychiatric treatment facilities for adults was also recommended out of recognition that parents' maladjustments affect the development of their children.

The questionnaires indicated that psychological services available in the county are primarily provided by the schools, thus reflecting limitation of psychological services for the pre-school age child and the youth who is no longer attending school. Recognizing that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure", we need to develop adequate psychological and psychiatric services so that maladjustment may be diagnosed and treated in its early stages, rather than after a breakdown has occurred. The Mental Health Association of Fayette County reported that it has plans for exerting efforts toward establishing a psychiatric or guidance center during the next two

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The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The second part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and comprehensive study of the country's development. The third part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and comprehensive study of the country's development.

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II. Report on Survey - Continued - Page 2.

Health Services ...

years. This was the only health service reported to be under consideration for the immediate future, and it is a goal worthy of the full support of the county's citizens.

As another preventive health measure, it was noted that we need additional pre-natal and well-baby clinics. Another finding in this survey showed a need for programs to provide corrective shoes for children. Of all rehabilitation services provided by civic clubs and organizations, the greatest number were for the provision of glasses, and such groups might well give thought to broadening their services to include corrective shoes. Only one group reported a blood-donor service, which may indicate this is a service not generally provided, and, therefore, worthy of consideration by civic groups.

Concern was expressed in the questionnaires for the unmet medical needs of children from low-income groups, and, also, for the need to have a better geographical distribution of physicians, with particular concern for the shortage of doctors in the southwestern end of the county.

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STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CLINICS

FAYETTE COUNTY

TUESDAY 2nd & 4th	RHEUMATIC FEVER CLINIC Uniontown Hospital Uniontown, Pa. Dr. J.B. Hibbs, Clinician	STAFF NURSE E.J. Sikora	By app. only 8 A.M. to 12 Noon PHONE GE 8-3531
Weekly	C'VILLE T.B. CLINIC 132 S. Arch St. Connellsville, Pa. Dr. J.F. Rorke, Clinician	L. Albine and E. McKenna	10 A.M. to 12 Noon PHONE MA 8-2250
Weekly	VENEREAL DISEASE CLINIC Brownsville Hospital Brownsville, Pa. Dr. R.F. Garofalo, Clinician	C. Delbrook	10:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. PHONE ST 5-7200
WEDNESDAY Monthly 3rd	MELCROFT CHILD HEALTH CONF. Melcroft, Pa. Dr. J.F. Rorke, Clinician	L. Albine Alternating monthly E. McKenna & E.J. Sikora	9 A.M. to 12 Noon
THURSDAY 1st & 3rd	CHILD HEALTH CONFERENCE Ntl. Deposit Bank Bldg. 4th Floor, Brownsville, Pa. Dr. LeRoy C. Waggoner, Clinician	C. Delbrook M. Hillen	10 to 12 Noon- Non-W 2 to 4 P.M. White PHONE ST 5-6400
Weekly Weekly	PNEUMOTHORAX CLINIC TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC Uniontown Hospital Uniontown, Pa. Dr. O.S. Kough, Clinician	Lewis--Weekly Sikora-1st & 3rd Hillen-2nd Thurs. Delbrook-4th Thurs.	8:30 to 10:30 A.M. 10:30 to 12:30 P.M. PHONE GE 8-1931
FRIDAY Weekly	VENEREAL DISEASE CLINIC Uniontown Hospital Uniontown, Pa. Dr. A.E. Wright, Clinician Dr. R.P. Beatty, Clinician Alternate Monthly	D. Lewis	9 A.M. to 10 A.M. PHONE GE 8-1931
Weekly	C'VILLE CHILD HEALTH CONF. 132 S. Arch Street Connellsville, Pa. Dr. Jon G. Soxman, Clinician	McKenna-1st & 3rd Sikora -1st & 3rd Albine -2nd & 4th	9 A.M. to 11 A.M. PHONE MA 8-2250
MONTHLY 2nd Wednesday	ORTHOPEDIC CLINIC Uniontown Hospital Uniontown, Pa. Dr. J.A. Heberling - Dr. R. Sangston - Dr. Sturgeon State Nurses alternate	Dorothy S. Mulligan, R.N. District Public Health Nurse	9 to 12 Noon

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B. EDUCATION:

Current data concerning education in Fayette County reflects the following strengths:

1. General school instruction, including kindergarten through twelfth grade, is adequate.
2. The physically handicapped are provided for through a sufficient number of homebound teachers plus a special class.
3. Classes for the mentally retarded (both trainable and slow learners) are well distributed throughout the county.
4. Vocational training and counseling are provided in virtually all of the county's secondary schools.

However:

1. Supplementary to the school's program, much more could be done by civic and service organizations to guide and train youth, vocationally.
2. Counsel and therapy for the emotionally disturbed, are a need as yet almost completely unmet in our county.
3. Although some provision is being made for our very capable children to develop their ability, fully, much remains to be done. Their identification and appropriate challenge would yield rich dividends in improved human resources.
4. Along with the latter goes a county-wide need for expanded library facilities.

...

In addition to the public schools of Fayette County, Waynesburg College, Uniontown Center, is located in Uniontown. It is a Liberal Arts College, offering courses leading to the baccalaureate degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Science in Business Administration, and Bachelor of Education. It is the only College in the county.

(next page)

Report - continued -

Education -

Waynesburg College is accredited by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction, for the training of teachers, for elementary and high schools. Waynesburg College provides a Liberal Arts foundation for the professions of Dentistry, Engineering, Law and the Ministry. The College is accredited by the Middle-Atlantic States Accrediting Association.

In addition to Day Classes, the College offers a full schedule of Evening Classes for the benefit of those who are employed in the day time. In addition to Credit courses, leading to Academic degrees, the College offers occasional Adult education courses of cultural value.

A good life is one in which the intellectual, religious, physical and social aspects are properly balanced. Waynesburg College attempts to help the students attain this objective.

...

Perhaps one of Waynesburg College's most valuable services, to the community, is the fact that they have one Certified Public School Psychologist, and three Certified Guidance Counselors, as well as one Registered Nurse, on their Staff. The clinical services of these professional people are constantly utilized by the community welfare agencies, schools, and the Pennsylvania State Rehabilitation Bureaus of Vocational Advise-ment, and Disability Determination. The College hopes to expand, and to extend, these clinical service opportunities to more people in their indigenous community of several surrounding counties. This appears to be one of the largest unmet needs of the entire area.

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II. Report on Survey - continued -

C. WELFARE SERVICES:

A study and evaluation of the returned questionnaires shows a spotty and somewhat uncoordinated program of Welfare Services in this county.

In the area of providing basic necessities for families with children, we find by far the largest number of agencies and organizations have as a part of their function, the provision and distribution of food and clothing to indigent families. The dire need for these services, for many families, is probably more acute in this county, due to the fact that we have been classified as a "depressed area". We have the highest percentage of unemployment and the largest percentage of population on the Public Assistance rolls, of any County in Pennsylvania. The rapid depletion of the Natural resource of coal, in this area, has resulted in a marked decline in coal production, the only major industry in Fayette County for many years, thus resulting in a high rate of unemployment. The well known fact that a large percentage of our families are dependent upon Public Assistance grants, and that these grants are based upon a figure BELOW the established income, as needed to preserve a minimum standard of health and decency, makes it necessary that the community must provide these supplemental needs if we hope to maintain even Minimum standards in this County.

We find that, with the exception of the Fayette County Board of Assistance and Salvation Army, there are considerably fewer groups who have any provision for providing direct money grants to needy families. The reports further show that the least amount of help is available to families in need of home furnishings, or those in need of help in locating and securing more adequate housing.

For purposes of a study of the Social Services available for children living in their own homes, we broke this category down into three sections, namely (1) School social services, (2) Agency, church or other community sponsored Social Services, and (3) Court services.

We find that our public and parochial schools and our two institutions of higher learning, have no services directly available for students from a full-time professional Social Worker. All schools have indicated that the School Social Services are met by either an Attendance Officer, Home and School Visitor, Guidance Counsellor, or School Nurse.

(Next page)

However, it is apparent that in most school districts, the responsibility for these Social Services, as well as the health services, are delegated to the School nurses alone.

Under the section devoted to agency, church and other community sponsored social services, for children in their own home, we see some interesting reports. Protective casework services for neglected children is almost exclusively carried directly by two Social Agencies, - the Fayette County Child Welfare Services, and the Catholic Charities of the Greensburg Diocese. Casework counseling on child problems is also offered by these two agencies, and in addition is offered by some of the clergy, other agencies and community organizations.

The limited Marriage counseling services, both premarital and postmarital, are carried almost exclusively by members of the clergy. The lack of a family casework agency, in this county, makes Marriage counseling service unavailable to those citizens who may not have an affiliation with a church that offers this service.

There are no groups providing Homemaker Services or Day Care Centers for children in the county. Both programs are badly needed in this area, and would serve immeasurably in cutting down on the demands for placement of children outside their own homes.

The court services for children, both the delinquent and non-delinquent, are carried entirely by the Juvenile Probation Office, the Juvenile Court, and the Orphans Court of Fayette County, with some assistance from volunteers, Members of the Fayette County Youth Council, and the Police Departments, and, some members of the clergy. The fact that the Juvenile Probation Office Staff is limited to one worker for the girls, and one worker for the boys, has resulted in extremely heavy caseloads for both Staff members and has made it impossible for them to offer the concentrated casework services necessary to rehabilitate the delinquent or pre-delinquent youth. The lack of staff has also resulted in larger numbers of children and youth being placed in correctional institutions, which is not necessarily serving the best interests of the individual children, nor is it, from a financial standpoint, as economical a program as it would be to provide for a larger qualified staff, to give the necessary services to these children in their own homes and communities.

(next page)

The bulk of placement services for children who must live away from their own homes, is carried by the two Children's agencies in the county, namely, the Fayette County Child Welfare Services, and the Catholic Charities of the Greensburg Diocese. The Children's Aid Society, which had operated a Children's Home in Uniontown, for many years, closed their institution, within the past two years, but continues to maintain supervision and care for several children, whom they have placed in foster homes. There is no residential institution for children within the county, and, therefore, services requiring institutional placement must be purchased by the child caring agencies from other districts. Several of the county church groups, fraternal organizations, etc. contribute toward the support of orphanages and institutions, maintained and operated by their Sectarian, State, or National organizations.

Foster home placement is available in the county for children of all ages, races and creeds. The agencies report that they experience the most difficulty in obtaining suitable foster home placements for the severely retarded, and the severely emotionally disturbed child, than they do for the physically handicapped child, in the area of placement services for children with special needs. Foster home placement for children requiring Special care involves a great increase in cost of care, as it is impossible to obtain these services at the low prevailing board rates. In addition to the increased cost of care, there is considerable increase in the amount and type of Staff Supervision required to meet the needs of these children, and to sustain the foster home placement.

Both of the Children's agencies have well established adoption programs. The Catholic Charities limits their services to members of the Catholic religion, while the Child Welfare Services, as a public agency, offers the program to members of all races, religions and creeds.

In the area of other miscellaneous services in the field of welfare, we find numerous and varied projects being carried on by the service clubs, fraternal organizations, social clubs, etc. The most frequently mentioned projects being that of providing Christmas baskets and gifts for needy families in the community. There is no central clearing house for the County for the distribution of these Christmas gifts, and, therefore, we must speculate as to how much duplication may arise in this area, and yet how many families may never come to the attention of these varied groups, at the Holiday season. Some of the additional projects listed are as follows:

"Sunshine Boxes" for Shut-ins; Puppets and tray decorations, for hospital patients; Church orphanage projects; Church foreign Missionary projects; contributions to UNICEF; School Milk Programs.

(next page)

Welfare Services - continued - 4 -

We find, from our questionnaire, that some progress has been made in our county, since 1950, toward more adequately meeting the welfare needs. The groups have listed some expansion of services, as well as some new projects or services they have taken on in the past ten years, but mostly, they are limited to those projects listed previously under miscellaneous services.

In addition to some of the obvious unmet welfare needs, already shown in this report, by the lack of specific programs, or the limited services shown to be available, we have received a rather lengthy list of areas of unmet needs, as listed by the various community groups, on their questionnaires. They are as follows: -

- (1) Child Guidance Clinics - this was, by far, the most frequently listed unmet need.
- (2) Family Casework Agency
- (3) Need for Social Service Coordinating and Clearing office to assure more adequate coverage and to limit duplication of services.
- (4) Homemaker Services
- (5) Day Care Centers for children
- (6) Need for Professional group-work facilities to provide therapeutic experiences for the emotionally disturbed child
- (7) Need for more and better programs and facilities for preventive and corrective therapy, with delinquent teenagers.
- (8) Development of community Big Brother groups, affiliated with the National Big Brother movement
- (9) Enforcement of law prohibiting sale of liquor to minors
- (10) Training classes for Police officials working with youth groups
- (11) Training classes for persons working with all youth groups - and provision of youth counseling services in every community
- (12) Provision for psychiatric studies of disturbed children in residential centers.
- (13) Provision for better housing for families with low incomes.
- (14) Provision for more frequent visits to Public Assistance recipients, by Staff personnel

(next page)

Welfare Services - continued - 5 -

- (15) More agency involvement with families who are failing to meet the needs of their children - agency provision of more foster home placements for such children
- (16) Study and revision of present methods of providing public assistance grants for unmarried mothers who continue to have more illegitimate children.
- (17) Need for qualified, trained marriage counselors
- (18) Need for wider distribution of Birth Control information, particularly to lower income groups
- (19) Stricter marriage law requirements
- (20) Closer supervision of juvenile delinquents on parole.

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D. RELIGION:

Of all the areas of service, the number of unmet religious needs reported, ranked last, with only three such unmet needs being expressed. These were: (1) need for more facilities and opportunity for family fellowship, (2) need to teach children respect for authority, which includes respect for adults and respect for God, and (3) need for more centralized cooperation of religious leaders, perhaps in the form of a county-wide ministerial association.

Concern was expressed for the spiritual needs of those families who either do not have a religious affiliation, or, who tend to "float" from one church to another without deep religious conviction. Attention was called to the fact that persons living in remote and sparsely populated areas of our county may not have ready access to churches and that their religious needs should be taken into consideration.

Response to the questionnaires would seem to indicate that the reporting groups believe that the religious needs of our county's children and youth are being more adequately met than are other needs. This should not be construed to mean that spiritual needs are being fully met, and a more extensive exploration of this area of service would have merit.

Certainly, this survey points up that as the community concentrates on what may appear to be more pressing needs, we should not make the error of overlooking the importance of maintaining high standards of spiritual guidance for our children and youth.

E. RECREATION:

The returned questionnaires indicated recreation to be an area where communities felt a very great need for additional services. The rural areas and smaller towns of the county tend to be weak in organized programs of recreation and in the availability of recreational facilities, while the larger towns of Uniontown, Connellsville, and Brownsville, are more adequate in this respect.

Many civic groups reported sponsoring recreational activities for children and youth, but, these tended to be in the form of holiday parties, parades, Little League Baseball teams, contests, etc., rather than organized and diversified year-round programs, supervised by trained people.

(next page)

Report - continued -

Recreation...

Many of the recreational services provided in rural areas were sponsored by churches, and this would indicate that the church is a good resource through which social and recreational needs may be met in a wholesome manner, particularly in those districts lacking recreational facilities.

The reports indicated an expansion of recreation activity since 1950, with some plans underway for new developments during the next two years; for example, plans for a new area camp site for Boy and Girl Scouts, establishment of a Catholic Youth Club for teenagers, and planned activities for the winter months.

The need most frequently expressed in the questionnaires was for supervised recreational facilities in every community; next came the need for public community parks; library facilities (particularly book-mobile services in rural areas); and community swimming pools. An appeal was made for federal and state funds for development of recreational facilities in small towns and rural areas.

With the trend toward increased leisure time and the attendant problems posed by this trend, it is essential that communities develop sound recreational plans, with particular emphasis on recreation's role in helping children to grow in strength and character.

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F. LEGAL SERVICES:

The questionnaires in this area revealed that with the exception of the Courts, District Attorney's office and Police Departments, there is very little provision within the county for legal services and consultation to the indigent in matters pertaining to children. The Juvenile Court deals with matters pertaining to neglected, dependent, and delinquent children; the Orphans Court, with Minor's Estates, Guardian's of Persons of Minors, Custody of Minors, Adoptions, and Relinquishments.

The stated unmet needs on the questionnaires in the area of legal services indicated an awareness in the community of a need for more adequate and complete legal services. There was a definite expression of the need for more adequate legal aid facilities for persons unable to afford prevailing legal fees. Another area in legal services was an expressed need for the provision, either through expanded court services, or through other means, for professional casework services in all court cases involving child custody suits. It was also recommended that Fayette County establish a Domestic Relations Court, with professional casework services available.

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THE YOUTH OF FAYETTE COUNTY SPEAK

The first youth meeting was held on November 9th with thirty representatives in attendance, from 17 schools of the County. They represented students from public and parochial Junior and Senior High Schools, The Fayette County Area Technical School, (part of the public school system), Waynesburg College Center, and The Uniontown Hospital School of Nursing. The three latter schools represent the only facilities of their kind in the County.

Prior to the meeting, the schools were asked that their chosen representative should have the opportunity to discuss with the student body the unmet needs in their communities, and that they bring written statements to the meeting, incorporating the thinking of their school-mates. These statements and the opinions voiced by the participants in the meeting showed serious thought and imagination on the part of our youth, as they reflected upon their needs. Attendance of adults at this meeting was held to a minimum so that the youth might truly feel that this was their meeting, and every opportunity was given them for freedom of expression.

Much emphasis was placed by these youth upon their need and wish for guidance by their elders and for good examples to be set and maintained by their communities and their families. Better relationships between the old and the young were considered important.

Concern with education quite naturally dominated their thinking and they made a plea for better schools and better library facilities. Particularly interesting was their suggestion that schools could be profitably used by youth the year round to provide stimulating learning experiences. Some students expressed their regret that extracurricular activities and some courses (particularly language courses) featured by their schools at one time, were no longer available. This was considered as evidence of regression and critical feeling was expressed for the unwillingness of many teachers to take on extracurricular responsibilities without monetary compensation.

The need for more vocational training and counseling was expressed, and the Fayette Area Technical School made a particularly telling point in their suggestion that the High Schools should enrich the present curriculum to meet the needs of the majority of the students who will not attend college for one reason or another. That group requested that more technical courses be offered as these were important both to students and to industry.

(next Page)

III. The Youth of Fayette - continued -

It was also pointed out that while the college preparatory courses and commercial courses were adequate for the 15 to 20 percent of the students who plan to attend schools of higher learning, the needs of the remaining students might be better met.

The students recognized the need for more job opportunities in this locale and suggested that more industries be established here. This is an important point since many young people must leave this county to seek employment elsewhere.

Like their elders, who responded to the questionnaires, they placed good recreational facilities and supervised group activities high on the list of needs for this county.

Concern for the welfare of the community was also expressed, with particular interest shown in ~~slum~~ clearance, better housing, and other civic improvements which would make their communities better places to live in.

Several youth participants in the meeting questioned whether youth was not expecting that adults do too much for them, and they observed that more initiative and sense of responsibility might be developed by today's youth. A reminder to think beyond the needs of their own "small world" was made so that the group might make a contribution to the National Conference, which would have meaning for youth in general.

The meeting was concluded with the election of officers, as follows:

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Chairman, | Nancy Hanam, Waynesburg College Center; |
| Vice-Chairman, | Thomas Hutchinson, Perry-Lower Tyrone Joint
School System; |
| Secretary, | Joan Soblotne, Uniontown Hospital School of
Nursing. |

The officers planned to meet prior to the group's second meeting in December.

...

IV.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion it can be said that while progress has been made, in services for children, since the last White House Conference, there are still many unmet needs which merit the attention of our county communities. The questionnaires and the youth discussion indicate that we might begin to meet the most pressing needs in the following ways: -

1. Establishment of psychiatric treatment facilities, particularly a child guidance clinic.
2. Establishment of a family casework agency to provide help with family problems not within the function of existing agencies.
3. Provision for additional recreational facilities and supervised programs of recreation, particularly in the rural areas and smaller towns of the county.

The questionnaires indicated a need for greater cooperation between existing agencies, and a wider dissemination of information about available services. It is important that we learn to use our existing facilities in the most effective way, keeping in mind that we have many interested civic groups whose energies should be enlisted and intelligently used in the developing and supporting of services for children and youth.

Submitted by:

Frances W. Hutchinson

Frances W. Hutchinson, Fayette
County Coordinator - Governor's
Committee on the 1960 White
House Conference on Children
and Youth.

Dated: November 15, 1959..

COMMITTEE PERSONNEL

(1) STEERING COMMITTEE:

Dr. Mary Dunn - Schools
Mrs. Sam Georgianna - Federation Women's Clubs
Mrs. Sam Feigus - P. C. A. - Jewish Organizations
Miss Martha Hutchinson)
Miss Eleanor Kaplan) - Child Welfare Services
Miss Mary Catherine O'Brien - Schools, Masontown
Mrs. Jeanne S. Mosier - Mental Health & Waynesburg
College
Mrs. Gladys Nixon - Probation and Parole Courts
Mrs. Mary Catherine Rockwell - B.P.W. and Scouts
Miss Eleanor Roland - Connellsville - Catholic Agencies,
Schools - A. A. U. W.
Mrs. Leon Sykes - P. T. A. - Colored groups
Mrs. James Vance - Service League - School Counselor,
Smithfield, Penna.

(2) REPORT COMMITTEE:

Miss Eleanor Kaplan, Chairman
Mrs. Jeanne S. Mosier
Dr. Mary Dunn
Mrs. Dorothy Mulligan
Miss Martha Hutchinson
Mrs. Gladys Nixon
Miss Eleanor Roland
Mr. F. A. Compton

(3) YOUTH COMMITTEE:

Nancy Hanam - Chairman Vice-Chairman - Thomas
Hutchinson
Secretary - Joan Soblotne

Thomas Gessner - St. John's High School
Frank Blasinsky - All Saints High School
Judy Gray)
John Strick) - North Union High School
Esther Ann Kukurugya)
Carol Loncaric - South Union High School
Paul Eckman)
Carol Graczyk) - Immaculate Conception High School
William Winge)
Peggy Hilderbrand -) - Redstone High School
Mary Ann Shalonsky)
Ann Midlik) - Mount St. Macrina Academy

(continued)

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Youth Committee - continued -

Andrea Baker)
Mary Agnes Plesz) - Dunbar Twp. High School
Jean Murray)
Nancy Vance) - Benjamin Franklin Junior High School
Hazel Bissell)
R. David Stewart) - Point Marion High School
Norene Halvonik)
Carol Sager)
Ronald Carson) - all of Perry-Lower Tyrone Joint
Dorothy Edwards) High School
Thomas Hutchinson)
David Gleason - Area Technical School
Joan Soblotne - Uniontown Hospital School of Nursing
Hannah Hibbs - Uniontown Joint Senior High School
Leslie Blair - Connellsville Joint Senior High School
Albert Sandusky - Connellsville Joint Junior High School
Nancy Hanam) - Waynesburg College, Uniontown Center
Carole Miller)

(4) COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN OF DISTRICTS:

Worth Bigham - Ohiypyle
Mrs. Ada Kuhns - Perryopolis
Mrs. Nicholas Andolina - Eleanor Roland - Harvey Hild
 Connellsville, Pa.
Mrs. Burton H. Kelley - Elliotsville
Mrs. Dorothy Mulligan - Uniontown
Mrs. Emerson Work - Franklin Township
Mrs. Charles O'Brien - Fayette City
Mrs. Adalina Schmidt - Belle Vernon
Mrs. John Kikta - Masontown
Mrs. James Vance - Smithfield
Mrs. Alva L. Morris - Nicholson Township
Mrs. Warren Sisler - Springhill Township
 Pt. Marion, Penna.
Mrs. R. S. Maize)
Miss Jean Donahay) - Brownsville, Penna.

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Lackawanna

Golden Anniversary

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

ON

CHILDREN and YOUTH

Preliminary Report

of the

Lackawanna County Committee

John E. Bourne
County Coordinator

Mrs. Donald Richardson
County Chairman

Vice-chairmen

John J. Baldi

Rabbi Simon S. Shoop

Mrs. Edward W. Warren

December, 1959

LACKAWANNA COUNTY COMMITTEE
FOR THE
1960 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

ORGANIZATION

Lackawanna County's activity in preparation for the 1960 Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth began in August, 1959, when Dr. John E. Bourne accepted the Governor's appointment as County Coordinator.

After consulting with Mrs. Edward Warren, Chairman of the 1950 County Committee and other members of her Committee and acting on his own experience in the County activities and personal participation in the Conference in Washington in 1950, Dr. Bourne followed the suggestion of the Pennsylvania Committee to name a County Chairman. Mrs. Donald Richardson accepted the responsibilities of County Chairman in September, 1959.

A County Committee of twenty-nine persons representing many areas of activities in the health, welfare and education fields was formed to plan the County's participation in the 1960 Conference. Preliminary plans were arranged by the Committee at a meeting held on September 25, 1959, and Mrs. Edward W. Warren, Rabbi Simon S. Shoop, and Mr. John J. Baldi were selected as Vice-chairmen.

PROCEDURE

The Committee recognized at the outset that while all segments of the community were striving constantly to provide the best possible conditions for healthy living, growing and learning for all children and youth, such efforts were far from successful. There was a waste of human resources among our children represented in inadequate schooling, in strife-torn homes, unattended physical diseases and handicapping conditions in ignored emotional disorders and in lack of clear social and moral values.

Since previous White House Conferences had been successful in improving the lot of children and youth, this Conference could be expected to do the same. To achieve such success it would be essential to enlist the support of all citizens. Local activities around the White House Conference should be developed in a way that would attract these citizens. The White House Conference should be the focal point to get as many citizens as possible to concern themselves about fact-finding in regard to existing services for children and youth. Then, if current knowledge of best practices in all areas of health, recreation, social services, and education is applied, the citizens would be aroused to effect some positive action.

The Committee decided to focus all its attention on immediate local problems, capitalizing on the values of the White House Conference and bringing them to the county. By taking advantage of the importance of the National Conference at this time it would be possible to arouse interest in doing something for the children and youth of Lackawanna County.

It was felt that the best way to meet the deadlines for the State's preliminary report was to call upon informed persons to specify notable progress and identify needs. Then, more persons would be involved in preparing such statements concerning problems of youth in our community for Pennsylvania's final report by early January, 1960. However, the major effort in Lackawanna County would be devoted to working on all phases of this problems through March, 1960 so that a crescendo of interest would be developed by the time of the actual Conference in Washington. In this way, it is planned and expected the citizens of the community will be prepared and ready to take some major action.

In summary, the procedure of the Lackawanna County Committee was developed in recognition of the fact that the citizens of this community have continuously been concerned about studying the needs of its children and ready to act to improve such services (as evidenced by extensive "Study of Services to Families, Children, and the Aged" conducted by a Citizen's Committee; a copy of the study report is a part of this report).

PRELIMINARY REPORT

This preliminary report in specifying notable progress since 1950 and identifying major needs has a two-fold purpose: (1) a progress report to the State Committee and (2) preparation for the County's final report. It will serve as the basis for a more intensive study involving additional people.

It consists of the work of several sub-committees and the thoughts of several individuals. Together, the various reports represent the thinking of hundreds of people who have been concerned over problems of children and youth for many years.

The sub-committee reports represent these specific areas:

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CHILD WELFARE

ACCOMPLISHMENTS SINCE 1950:

A review of the recommendations made by the 1950 White House Conference County Committee and Sub-committee on Child Welfare disclose that tremendous strides have been made in Lackawanna County in services to Children and Youth during the past decade.

That the lives of those children and youth in Lackawanna County in need of special care and services have been improved during the past ten years can be seen from this summary:

1. Development of a Public (tax-supported) Child Care Program

Whereas in 1950 the County Institution District did not have any trained social workers on its staff as it carried out its statutory and other responsibilities to provide services to dependent and neglected children, the Lackawanna County Institution District now has three trained and qualified social workers with prior experience.

This has made it possible for the public agency to develop the necessary basic child welfare services on a level of high standards. This, in turn, has made it possible for the private agencies to develop additional services for children with special needs and to make them available on a selective basis as required.

The combination of these new and expanded services by public and private agencies means that basic needs of dependent and neglected children can be met more adequately and children and families with special problems can be helped now whereas a decade ago, they could not.

2. Foster Home Care Has Been Established

The 1950 Report stated that in Lackawanna County children requiring care away from their own homes had to be placed in institutions except for a few children placed in private homes with relatives.

Lackawanna County now has over one hundred children in private foster homes that were carefully selected (and supervised) by trained workers from private and the public agencies.

The tremendous advance that has been made in a few short years can be seen from the defeatism implied in the 1950 Report: "Because of lack of funds, trained personnel and paucity of foster homes, it is not always possible to closely follow the development of each child". "The public agency is limited to three or four visits annually." "There are 40 or more children within the public agency who are in need of foster home placement. Until such time as the program can be expanded it is likely that they will continue to live within institutions." "Representatives of private institutions expressed the fact that it is difficult to obtain a suitable number of foster homes." "All agencies are in need of greater community support and understanding of the foster home program."

Such community support has been provided during the past decade and more than 100 children are now receiving this type of care. Also, it is now possible to develop and improve services in our institutions and to select institutional foster placement for those children who require it to meet their specific needs.

It can be truthfully said that the needs of dependent and neglected children in Lackawanna County in 1960 are much more adequately met than were such children provided for in 1950!

3. Protective Services Have Been Developed

In 1950, the question to be answered was: "Are children being so badly neglected that they should be taken away from the parents and placed in an institution?". Because of the limitations of available services, many children were left at home until their condition became progressively worse. The addition of a trained staff of the Lackawanna County Institution District changed the emphasis to work with parents to assist them in doing a better job in rearing their children. Through this kind of case work service, new to Lackawanna County, many parents have become more competent and are able to keep their children in the family home. While the savings in human lives are paramount, the savings in dollars for cost of institutional care to the tax-payers are substantial.

Also, it now is possible to remove those children who still must be removed at an earlier stage because of the availability of foster homes and improvement of institutional programs. This not only prevents unnecessary periods of neglect but by giving proper care early enough, it improves the future of children's lives.

4. Adoption Services

Through an improved State Law and by the raising of agencies standards, more children are adopted through agencies. This results in such children being placed in homes that promise to be more satisfying for them.

5. Services to Handicapped Children

Children with various types of handicaps now receive services that were non-existent in 1950.

As in other counties in the Commonwealth, the various school districts have added many services through their Special Education departments. The Scranton School District was a pioneer in this regard

many years ago but, it too, has greatly expanded its program in recent years. Other school districts have added such services.

St. Joseph's Children's and Maternity Hospital in 1950 began a new service for care of bedridden congenitally defective children. This service has expanded in quality and in quantity, now having facilities for in-patient care for over 100 children with various serious handicapping conditions. In many respects this is a unique program and serves a wide area in Pennsylvania and beyond.

6. Emergency Shelter Care

In 1956, a shelter for temporary care of children closed because it was shown in the "Survey of Services to Families, Children and Aged" that the agency no longer was serving the purposes for which it was founded and broader needs for services to children had developed in the community. Children requiring temporary care are now placed in various ways depending upon their individual needs. This is possible now because of the development of the new programs mentioned above.

7. Services to Disturbed Children

While the closing of a child psychiatric clinic is a serious loss, there has been other improvements in services to emotionally disturbed children.

Friendship House has moved from mere custodial care to a program to serve disturbed children.

Marywood College's Clinic has expanded and made its psychological services available to more agencies.

NEEDS

1. Psychiatric Clinic for Children

While a clinic was developed and expanded during the period 1950-1958, the clinic closed because trained personnel were not available. This, once again, is a major gap in services to children

and youth in this County. We now are in a worse situation in Lackawanna County in this regard than we were in 1950.

An adequate program for children and youth cannot be developed without this resource.

II. Different Approach to Problems of Juvenile Delinquency

The 1950 County Report stressed improvement of services to delinquents and problem children. This Sub-committee on Child Welfare felt that the development of such specialized services continued to be a major need in 1960. Details are not mentioned in this section since a special sub-committee was reporting on this field of service.

However, this sub-committee felt that it was important to mention that research in new approaches is needed. For example, early detection of problem children in the schools and other preventive measures are known to be effective. Specialized personnel (including school social workers) and services within the schools, as recommended in 1950, still are essential if a delinquency prevention program is to be effective. While there has been an improvement in vocational guidance, social aspects have been neglected.

Use of available social agencies has been spotty and uncoordinated. The type of specialized personnel in the schools, as mentioned above, would be skilled and alert in utilizing the services now available but not used to potential.

III. Residences for Adolescents

Residences for adolescents who can't live at home are essential. Existing facilities do not provide the controlled environment that is necessary. While not affecting large numbers of youth, it is particularly important for those who return to the community from institutions.

IV. Homemaker Service for Children

Another recommendation made in 1950 but unsatisfied was homemaker service for children. Homemaker service for the aged has been developed in the last few years but funds have not been provided to keep young families together when a mother has to leave the home temporarily because of illness or some other reason.

V. Day Care

- (a) The one agency providing the service in this community serves children from 3 to 8 years of age. There is a waiting list for this service.
- (b) Some provision should be made for children 3 years and under. Mothers of pre-school children should stay at home but because of the inadequacy of Aid to Dependent Children grants and changes in cultural factors, we are losing the battle of "the mother should stay at home".
- (c) There should be a service for the child 8 years of age and older. It is when these children get out of school with no one to care for them that they often get into trouble.

VI. Adoption Services

While some real improvements have been made during the past decade, there still are too many private placements.

VII. Selective Placement of Children

Much needs to be done to add to the gains of the past few years concerning selective placement of children. In spite of the fact that foster home programs have been developed, we continue to have a disproportionate number of children in institutional care.

VIII. Public Assistance Standards

- (a) Grants are too low for basic necessities of life. This creates health and other problems for families on assistance and the children (the majority of whom are under Aid to Dependent

Children program and the father is dead or deserted the family) involved have to live on assistance for many years. This experience in early life creates many deep-seated problems that affect the child's entire life.

This was a problem in 1950 and because the grants have not even kept up with the increase in cost of living, the problem is more acute for the children and youth of 1960.

(b) Medically Indigent

Many families are able to live above the public assistance level but cannot manage when a crisis comes along. Many health crises occur in families with children: a serious sickness, an operation, etc. Often these families cannot afford to obtain the necessary services and the health of children is neglected. Public Assistance program should be more flexible in meeting needs of marginal families.

Also, there are many special conditions that are not provided for in meeting the health needs, such as: cystic fibrosis and its heavy medication expense, special shoes for children, etc. Many families, even those on Public Assistance go around the community from agency to agency, churches, clubs, etc., trying to get vitally needed help for their children.

(c) Case Work Service

More attention should be given by Public Assistance workers toward helping families rather than checking and re-checking eligibility. This cannot be done at present when workers in this County have to carry caseloads of 150 and over. More workers are needed before any consideration can be given to this matter.

HEALTH

Public Health Nursing Services

While public health nursing services are available through the voluntary and public agencies, there is need to clarify the role of each. Since some duplication exists at the present time, there could be an improvement in such services through better coordination.

County Health Unit

The study to determine the feasibility of establishing a County Health Unit should be revived.

School Health

While there has been an improvement in the school health program during the past decade, more attention should be given to this program. Many services are available that are not being utilized by the children who need them.

Youth with Handicapping Disabilities

There has been an increase in the number of agencies serving the handicapped during the past ten years. This has resulted in an increased concern about the problem and some expansion of services.

However, it also has resulted in duplication of effort while, at the same time, the total of separate services falls far short of a good community program.

Effort is being made in the community to effect a better coordinated program through integration of services wherever possible. This effort has met with only limited success to date and should be developed with increased vigor. (See special section on this subject at end of report.)

Emotionally Disturbed Children and Youth

Since 1950, a Child Guidance Center was developed and though its services were expanded, it closed in 1958 because of lack of qualified personnel.

The only clinic for disturbed children in the community is Marywood College's Psychological Clinic.

A Psychiatric Clinic for children in Lackawanna County should be re-established.

SUMMARY

Medical science has made enormous strides within recent years, yet the community has been slow to adopt itself to progress.

Health services for children and youth in Lackawanna County are not adequate. Lack of cooperation between existing agencies creates duplication of services as well as waste of tax money and voluntary contributions.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

LACKAWANNA COUNTY, SCRANTON

JUVENILE COURT SUB-COMMITTEE: Honorable Otto P. Robinson, Chairman
Court House
Scranton, Pa.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Rev. Msgr. William A. O'Mara, Officialis, Scranton Diocese, Scranton, Pa.
Miss Helen Moffatt, Family Service Bureau, 615 Jefferson Ave., Scranton, Pa.
Miss Jane Bagley, Catholic Charities Bureau, Williamson Bldg., Olyphant, Pa.
Warren Smith Boys' Club, 613 Mulberry Street, Scranton, Pa.
John J. Owens, Detective, Scranton Police Force, 2025 Edna Ave., Scranton, Pa.
Lawrence O'Donnell, Pennsylvania State Police, 925 Willow St., Scranton, Pa.
Miss Helen O'Donnell, Pennsylvania State Oral School, 746 Harrison Ave., Scranton
Albert Geffen, Jewish Family Service, 425 Clay Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
Martin Snyder, L.C.I.D., 613 Moosic Street, Scranton, Pa.
Rev. Roy DuVall, St. Paul's Methodist Church, 611 Birch St., Scranton, Pa.

The meetings of this committee were fully attended
and invaluable suggestions have been contributed by the members. The
report, for sake of clarity, is presented in three parts.

PART ONE -

DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS FIELD SINCE 1950

1. The County of Lackawanna constructed new Juvenile detention quarters at a cost of over \$100,000.
2. A bureau of children's services with increased staff was created by the County Institution District.
3. The creation of a psychological and guidance clinic at Marywood College in Scranton has given assistance of great value to the court.
4. At the state level, facilities developed at Selinsgrove State Hospital, the new institution for defective delinquents in Luzerne County and services at the Eastern Psychiatric Center in Philadelphia hold promise of valuable assistance in these fields.
5. While a failure in community guidance and psychiatric children's services is to be noted there seems to be promise for emotional and disturbed children in the expansion program of Friendship House in Scranton. Every such community service for children is of help to the court and there have been general improvements in the various fields.

PART TWO -

AUTHORITY AND JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

The Juvenile Court of Lackawanna County, and every such court in Pennsylvania, exists by authority of the Juvenile Court law of 1933, P.L. 1433, and possesses "full and exclusive jurisdiction in all proceedings affecting delinquent, neglected and dependent children."

The total area served by the court comprises the County of Lackawanna with a population of 257,396 persons (urban 229,770, rural 27,626). There are two cities, Scranton (p. 125,536) and Carbondale (p. 16,296), seventeen boroughs and twenty-one townships in the county.

Dependent and neglected children subject to the jurisdiction of the court are served by the Bureau of Children's Services referred to in Part One. This bureau reports a total of 491 children now in care as against 221 in 1950. This increase is due to development and expansion of foster home, protection and after care services. Adequate staff is available to furnish required protection, prevention, foster home, adoption, institutional and case work services for the present program.

Jurisdiction over delinquents is broadly exercised. The court accepts unofficial as well as official cases and performs courtesy probation and investigative services for courts in other jurisdictions. All classes of offenses, including traffic law violations, are heard by the court. Four full time probation officers serve in the court. Use is made of available medical, psychiatric, psychological, pastoral, counselling and community services. The court will use, where necessary, any facility for children in the United States or Canada.

The number of children in court varies from year to year. The ten year period reflects a yearly expectancy of 200 + or - 30 children. The delinquency curve for the period is constant. Most of the cases adjust with probation, guidance, pastoral, parental and other services; about 12% require institutional training, protection and correction.

PART THREE -

RECOMMENDATIONS, OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

1. Authorities on this subject are emphatic that effort must be made to reach the predelinquent.
2. Religion is of utmost importance. Delinquency is a disregard of God's moral laws. Our churches, clergy and religious leaders should mobilize to bring the full power of God's teaching and guidance to the child in need of direction. The church can reach the predelinquent.

3. Emphasis in work of Family and Children's services should be directed to prevention of delinquency. Improvement in facilities are necessary so that predelinquent conduct may be properly dealt with. Development of psychiatric and psychological services, parental education and proper residence facilities for young people are recommended.
4. Recreation as an antidote to delinquency is well recognized. The predelinquent may be reached by this avenue. Further facilities and professional workers are needed to extend services on a county wide basis.
5. Police are in the best position to discern predelinquency. A juvenile police squad is a necessity. Such a unit staffed by able, imaginative and competent officers and given special instruction in an F.B.I. police training school on the subject of delinquency can be of inestimable community value. This court has concurred with the F.B.I. on blueprints of the basic plans for such training.
6. There should be close coordination of church, school, police, community service and court effort to discern symptoms of predelinquency in the individual and take effective steps to combat it.
7. The present shortage of child psychiatrists makes it difficult to promulgate worthwhile recommendations in respect to psychiatric clinical facilities. The general need of psychiatric attention for children is recognized.
8. The presiding judge of the Juvenile Court reports on requirements as follows:
 - (a) The typical case of delinquency today is infinitely more complex than its counterpart of thirty years ago and requires more staff work. Two additional probation officers are needed to improve staff services. Present salaries are not adequate to compensate the staff for the high level and importance of their work.

(b) Institutions at state level are needed for the care, training and protection of:

- The psychotic child
- The mentally defective child
- The retarded child
- The female delinquent
- The child requiring only "short term" institutionalization.

(c) A statewide juvenile court judges commission to formulate standards and administer probation services to children under the jurisdiction of the courts is highly recommended. This commission could coordinate, on a state basis, the effort in predelinquency.

(d) The work of the Bureau of Children's services is worthwhile and most certainly should have growth and expansion.

9. The "Family Court", well thought of ten years ago, has developed along legal rather than social lines. Its proper place is not clear.

The committee does not advance this report as an exhaustive survey of the subject. But it does indicate solutions for basic problems. We are unanimous that it has potential for progress in the coming decade.

Respectfully

/ Helen M. Moffat
Secretary

/s/ Otto P. Robinson
Chairman

RECREATION

Accomplishments Since 1950

The recreation recommendations of the 1950 White House Conference centered around a better organization for public recreation for the City of Scranton, a better spread of recreation services (both public and private) throughout Lackawanna County, an increase in the number of playfields and playgrounds in Scranton, an improvement in personnel standards of recreation agencies, and a more adequate financing program for all types of recreation. By 1960, the following accomplishments have occurred.

1. Organization: In order to improve the coordination of the recreation programs of the City of Scranton and the Scranton School District, the Scranton School District was given representation on the Recreation Commission and a plan set up whereby the Recreation Commission can make use of school facilities for recreation and the parks and playground facilities are available for certain school activities.

2. Facilities for Recreation: Facilities have been increased in the City of Scranton by the establishment of playgrounds throughout the City, especially neighborhood playgrounds for small children. These are often located on school grounds and the equipment consists of wading pools, swings and slides. Also, recreation activities are conducted in several parks which provide well supervised programs for older children. These programs, however, are limited to the summer months. In addition to the summer recreation program, a year-round athletic program is conducted at Weston Field and makes use of some of the facilities of the private recreation agencies.

The Scranton Schools also make extensive use of the public and private recreation facilities, especially for swimming because the schools do not have any swimming pools. Another feature of the school

recreation program is the attention given to non-varsity program. This is an intra-mural series which affords an opportunity for children who are not on varsity teams to play in competitive sports. Another feature of the school recreation program is that it provides an after school program at Weston Field, supervised by a public school teacher.

3. Personnel Standards: These standards have been improved in the public recreation program by employing school teachers. (Many of them trained to conduct sports and recreation activities in the schools). These are paid by the Department of Public Instruction. Another measure to improve personnel standards has been taken by the Welfare Council in cooperation with the University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work to provide social group work training for persons employed in the recreation field through an extension course of the University. This program will do much to improve the skills of recreation workers in the area.

4. Financial Support: There has been some improvement in financial support, particularly in the field of public recreation.

RECOMMENDATIONS - 1960

1. Playgrounds, Scranton: Despite the gratifying increase in playgrounds and playfields in the City of Scranton the number still falls short of the standard established by the National Recreation Association. We believe that it is important to have playgrounds spotted over the City in such a way as to be readily available to all children.

We are informed by the City Recreation Director that the Mayor and the City Council expect to set up four senior playground centers, five additional neighborhood playgrounds, two more little leagues and seven teen-age baseball leagues. These plans are in accordance with the Tam

Engineering Report's recommendations, and we urge that support be given to the city officials in achieving these expansions.

2. Spread of Services: There should be a concerted effort to spread recreation services throughout Lackawanna County on the basis of need. Very few of the towns and boroughs outside the City of Scranton have any public (tax supported) recreation programs. In many of these political sub-divisions, association of private citizens have been formed and these have been attempting to conduct and finance playground programs. Some of these associations have been able to employ personnel to operate the program by obtaining reimbursement through the Department of Public Instruction, but many have to depend largely on volunteers. The latter are usually untrained and often find it difficult to devote the necessary time to conduct good recreation programs.

In view of the fact that many of the political sub-divisions are facing financial problems, an elaborate public recreation program for all of them is probably out of the question. We recommend that all the towns and boroughs of Lackawanna County give serious consideration to ways and means of setting up a minimum public recreation program supported from tax funds.

Not only are public recreation services practically non-existent outside of Scranton, but there is considerable imbalance in services of private recreation agencies. In order to have a well-rounded recreation program, it is important to have the specialized services of the private agency. We recommend, therefore, that means be sought to expand the services of private recreation agencies in the out-of-city areas of the county.

Personnel Standards: Personnel standards in recreation agencies have been low and this is reflected in the value of the programs which recreation agencies have been providing.

In public recreation, considerable improvement has occurred during the past ten years, but there is still need of further improvement.

In the private agencies it is even more important that trained personnel be available for the agencies are, or should be, dealing with the more specialized and individualized programs. Problems of obtaining professional group workers for the private agency are very great. With the national shortages of these workers and the lack of financial ability to pay sufficiently high salaries, recruiting is almost impossible. The only alternative is to set up some good program of in-service training. One step in this direction has already been taken by establishing the extension course in social group work of the University of Pennsylvania. Such a course, however, cannot produce professional group workers. We recommend, therefore, that more group workers from this area be encouraged to take advantage of scholarships and obtain professional training at schools of social work. Agencies might develop planned leave of absence schedules with commitments to return to this area when the course of study is completed.

Year Round Program for Public Recreation: The summer recreation program in the City of Scranton has been greatly improved during the past ten years with the acquisition of playgrounds and the improved staffing of the program. If public recreation is to fulfill its function of providing basic recreation program it must operate throughout the year. We recommend that the Public Recreation Department expand its program on a year-round basis, providing activities appropriate for each season of the year.

Financial Support: While the financing of public recreation increased since 1950, it is still far from adequate. The adequacy of the financial support given for the operation and maintenance of the recreation and park system is measured by a minimum per capita expenditure for the entire population. This sum was fixed by the National Recreation Association at \$3.00 per capita in 1940 but it has been revised upward to about \$5.00 per capita at the present time.

According to the report of Candeub and Associates (Master Plan #7, City of Scranton) the Bureau of Parks, Bureau of Recreation and the School District in Scranton spent a total of \$251,400 in the 1955-56 period. This would be approximately \$2.00 per capita for the City of Scranton. It is obvious, therefore, that the Scranton Recreation Program is still not adequately financed. It is recommended that the City of Scranton increase as rapidly as possible its allocation to recreation services to \$4.00 per capita. While this is below the per capita amount recommended by the National Recreation Association of \$5.00 per capita, we believe it is a more realistic goal for our area.

YOUTH AND EMPLOYMENT

For the purpose of this report, youth includes any boy or girl who has entered the labor market on or before the last day of his 18th year. This report includes school drop-outs (any youth who has not completed the 12th grade of school and had not reached his 18th birthday), mental retards and High School graduates.

School Drop-outs

Reasons for drop-out: Social problem -- requested to leave by school authorities and is 17 years old.

Economic problem- usually a borderline assistance case.

Not adjusted to the school

In this area, 1955 showed 10% of the group in this category
1956 showed 9%
1957 showed 9%
1958 showed 8%

The low level of drop-outs was attributed to:

- (a) Surplus labor market - vast number of unemployed over 21.
- (b) Employers respect of Child Labor Laws
- (c) Working program between the Employment Service and schools where no school drop-out is registered for employment without authorization from the school indicating this student has permission to leave (this is not the working papers). Youth in this category are placed in service work or those industries that are non-hazardous and are permitted to hire youth under 18.

Mental Retards

This group usually includes students who have reached the age of 17 and have achieved their maximum training. This represents a very small majority of the group. This type of youth is usually placed in simple, repetitive work as service workers employed in restaurants as dishwashers, bus boys or cleaning and preparing vegetables. Usually this group make diligent workers and make a good adjustment to their jobs. The girls work

out very well in jobs working with children. They find it satisfying to work with a child and children seem to understand and adjust to this kind of domestic.

High School Graduates

| | | |
|----------|------|---|
| In 1955, | 2200 | students graduated from the local public and parochial high schools |
| In 1956 | - | approximately the same number |
| In 1957 | 1700 | |
| In 1958 | 2100 | |

Each year of this group, approximately 60% permanently entered the labor market -- the girls, commercial graduates; the boys, industrial arts. For the past few years, the manager of the Scranton Office of the Employment Service has chaired an Advisory Committee to work with the Supervisor of Vocational Education in the Scranton Schools. It is the plan of this Committee to train youth in technical courses to meet the requirements of jobs in local industry, to plan and prepare the students with an appreciable understanding of the tasks involved in the job. The Employment Service has the facilities, the tools and trained staff to do job analyses and job specifications. As Chairman of the Advisory Committee, the manager of this office is able to interpret to education the needs of industry. Then, too, most of the youth are given aptitude tests and directed into those areas where they will make the most suitable adjustment. Every year between 1500 and 1800 students are given counseling and guidance for employment adjustment.

It is interesting to note that within this area, there is a minimum infraction of the Child Labor Laws. Pennsylvania standards in labor laws are even higher than those of the Federal Government. The infractions which are very small have occurred in these areas:

1. Home contract labor which each year is decreasing.
2. Boys hired to sweep floors and do odd jobs in factories (every job in the plant is governed by the laws for the industry)
3. Here the greatest infraction occurs, boys helping to load and unload grocery trucks. The law forbids any youth under 18 assisting in the loading or unloading of any moving vehicle.

SERVICES TO PERSONS WITH HANDICAPS

The Governor's Committee on Handicapped Children, Miss Pearl Buck, Chairman, held a hearing in Scranton on October 15, 1959. It was agreed that the preparation for this hearing should be included in work being done by the White House Conference on Children and Youth.

The local committee agreed that two papers should be presented for Lackawanna County - one summarizing the point of view of school personnel and the other a synthesis of thought presented by representatives of voluntary and tax supported agencies working with the handicapped. Mr. Daniel E. Shirey, Jr., was selected to present the paper for the schools and Mr. Abe L. Plotkin for the other agencies. These two statements are presented as part of this report.

Since the Governor's Committee gave considerable time and thought to a new approach to improve services to the handicapped in Lackawanna County through a program called "Allied Services for the Handicapped", a report prepared by the Rev. Brewer L. Burnett, Chairman of Allied Services and Frederick H. Downs, Jr., Executive Director of the Welfare Council is included also.

ORAL REPORT
delivered to the
Governor's Committee on the Handicapped
October 15, 1959
by
Daniel K. Shirey, Jr.

We have, Mr. Bocchino, Psychologist for the Scranton School District, and myself, submitted a more detailed report on the services provided for the handicapped by the public schools and the gaps yet remaining to fulfill the known needs in our county. Known needs should be underlined as we feel that many of the handicapped children have not been made known to either public or private agencies. Often times when a special class is initiated for a particular type of handicap many more come forward as knowledge of the facility spreads. However, I am getting ahead of myself. This oral report is more or less a summary of the written reports in an attempt to focus attention on the four main areas that are considered essential for the establishment of adequate diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of the handicapped, whether physical, mental or a combination of both.

These four areas are personnel, diagnostic, treatment, and rehabilitation clinics for the multiple handicapped, vocational rehabilitation and public relations. You'll notice that funds are not included as one of the main areas. This was done purposely as it is well known to all that no program or service can be provided without some expenditure of funds. Therefore, it goes without saying that to have competent personnel and adequate facilities, money is an essential commodity and need not be further discussed here.

The first of the four areas, personnel, is actually a main cog in the wheels of the other three areas. The public schools in Lackawanna County, for example, lack sufficient school psychologists to adequately handle the many day to day problems and crises that arise in the classroom or with

school age children. The City of Scranton with a public school enrollment of approximately 16,500 has one psychologist. The other school districts of the county with a total public school enrollment of approximately 18,500 have one full-time psychologist and one other person who works part-time. However, these two full-time school psychologists and the one part-time psychologist have duties other than strictly psychological work. At least 1/3 to 1/2 of their time is taken up in administrative and other non-psychological duties. Ergo, in the county we have what would amount to one psychologist attending to his specialty for 35,000 children enrolled in the public schools. With such a caseload of children already in need of diagnosis and therapy, little time can be committed to a preventative program which is where great strides must be taken if we are to stop the avalanche of children who are mentally and physically handicapped.

One could go on about the scarcity of professional personnel, such as the utilization by the schools of special class supervisors, speech therapists, psychiatric social workers, counseling psychiatrists, and other specialists when needed.

One could go on all day about the great need of competently trained professional people in the other areas of clinics, vocational rehabilitation, and public relations. However, my report is mainly concerned with need of additional professionals in the schools.

The second area, that of a diagnostic, treatment, and rehabilitation clinic with a full team of specialists, is a most urgent need in our county. Some clinic facilities are available such as the one at the Hahnemann Hospital, but this is primarily medical and diagnostic and for children with physical disabilities. The type of clinic to which I am referring is one that utilizes a team approach and handles all types and combinations of handicaps. The professional complement of this group would include medical specialists of particular types of handicaps, such as cerebral palsy

specialists, an orthopedic physician, psychologist, psychiatric social worker, speech, occupational and physical therapists, and other medical specialties as required. This is not an exhaustive list of the professional personnel required, nor need all these people be full-time. We who work in the schools need a clinic where children with complex or involved problems of either a mental or physical nature can be referred for more complete examination and where treatment can be performed. For example, a child with a severe emotional problem needs benefits that accrue from a team approach rather than that of an isolated specialist. Also the schools lack the facilities, such as play therapy room, for the treatment of such a problem. Another benefit of such a clinic for multiple handicaps would be the availability of an orthopedic appliance technician who could make adjustments on braces locally and much more promptly than is presently the case. Some children in the past have had to wait for appliances and by the time they received them they had outgrown them.

The third area, vocational rehabilitation, should continue on as part of the program of the clinic. However, other children such as those in the special classes for the so called educable and trainable children need the services of an agency such as the State Bureau of Rehabilitation Services. Presently the State Rehabilitation Bureau will not take cases of mental retardation, so the needs of these children upon completion of their schooling are not met and they are left to fend for themselves. Many of the children termed educable could profit considerably from vocational training and become productive, contributing members of society. The retarded children called trainable could profit from training beyond the public school in a sheltered workshop in such a situation while not being self-supporting they might at least be able to contribute to their own support.

The severely physically handicapped and the child with multiple handicaps is in the same boat as the mentally retarded. They are considered to have a poor prognosis so are therefore dropped by the Bureau of Rehabilitation. Rehabilitation is built upon good diagnosis and treatment so actually progress in the area of an establishment of a clinic would also aid in the areas of rehabilitation. Additional professionally trained personnel is needed in the area of vocational rehabilitation.

The last, but not least important area is that of more adequate public relations. A greater dissemination of knowledge to the general public on the different types of mental and physical handicaps as to their causes, effects and treatment is essential if the needs of the handicapped are to be met. Informing the public must be a continuous project rather than being instituted at the time of fund raising drives. Through an expanded program of public enlightenment many superstitions and inaccurate "facts" can be destroyed as well as encourage parents with handicapped children to bring their children for early diagnosis and treatment. Also, a well informed public is more likely to react favorably to tax expenditures for the help of our handicapped children.

In closing I would like to reiterate the four areas that would go a long way in providing adequate services for the handicapped in Lackawanna County. First, additional personnel such as school psychologists, supervisors of special classes, social case workers and consultive services from other specialists. Secondly, a diagnostic, treatment and rehabilitation clinic appropriately staffed to handle all types and combinations of handicaps. Thirdly, we need greater aid and vocational training for many children not now accepted by the State Bureau of Rehabilitation for vocational rehabilitation. And lastly, provide an expanding and continuous program of information concerning the handicapped for the public.

GOVERNOR'S HANDICAPPED CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE MEETING

15 October 1959 - Chamber of Commerce

ABE L. PLOTKIN

REPRESENTING LACKAWANNA COUNTY VOLUNTARY AND TAX SUPPORTED AGENCIES

What are the general needs for the handicapped children in this area, what services are available, what are the unmet needs? The answers as provided by the various departments and agencies will make up this presentation to you this afternoon.

Reports have been sent to me by the following Lackawanna County groups: The local office of the Department of Public Health, The Institution District, The Visiting Nurse Association, Society for Crippled Children and Adults, The National Foundation, United Cerebral Palsy, Mental Health Society and Society for Retarded Children. The highlights have been gleaned from these records to discuss briefly the problems of the handicapped children relative to physical, speech, mentally ill, and mentally retarded facets of these problems, among others.

The educational factors will be discussed by another speaker.

There will be some instances when each group will be mentioned in conjunction with a specific activity; however, in most cases, our description of their work will be general in nature.

The overall programming in this field should include the medical, social, educational, recreational, parents' services and public services phases pertaining to handicapped children.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion that the most important requirement in Northeastern Pennsylvania is a general diagnostic-evaluation clinic and treatment center with in-patient and out-patient services. Until this is realized, the benefits that can be obtained in such a clinic and treatment center should be made available on a referral basis in this area.

A number of agencies, departments and institutions care for the physically handicapped children. The Hahnemann Hospital conducts an orthopedic clinic each week. The Pennsylvania Department of Public Health does the same each month on a wider scope, with a diagnostic orthopedic clinic for anyone physically handicapped, under the age of 21 years. This is supervised by an orthopedist, pediatrician, nutritionist, registered physical therapist, state nurses as case workers, a brace man and a shoe expert. The x-ray department and laboratory of the Hahnemann Hospital are also available for any necessary testing. The State Hospital holds an orthopedic clinic on a limited basis. Cases which require additional diagnosis or treatment are referred to the Elizabethan Crippled Children's Hospital. Private agencies also refer patients to Elizabethtown and other hospitals.

Follow-up treatment in physical therapy is available in treatment centers located in Scranton, Carbondale and Olyphant. Sponsored by the local Society for Crippled Children and Adults, under the supervision of a Professional Advisory Committee, these centers also service referrals by physicians and other agencies. Cases treated include: the cerebral palsied, polio, muscular dystrophy, retarded children, various orthopedic, neurological and other categories.

Prosthetic devices, braces, etc., are provided by the Department of Public Health and private agencies, but agencies indicate that less money will be available for this program in the future.

The Department of Public Health conducts a rheumatic fever and heart surgery clinic; it treats the children afflicted with a cleft palate; it has a hearing loss program, it also makes plastic surgery available when necessary. This department supervises a poison control center in Scranton.

Although the School system and the Department of Public Welfare make provision for dental care to handicapped children, plans have been

inaugurated to use the dental clinic of the Jewish Federation to treat the dento-facial conditions of the medically indigent who do not come within the scope of the school system or the Department of Public Welfare. The Department of Public Health also helps the children with difficult dento-facial problems.

The Visiting Nurse Association and Department of Public Health do case work, treatment, health counseling and referrals. This is also done on a more limited basis by other private agencies.

For those children not in the school systems, psychological testing is available only on a limited scale.

United Cerebral Palsy with the Goodwill Industries has inaugurated a prevocational training and evaluation unit to develop necessary physical skills, proper work habits and attitudes to determine the individual client's objectives. With the cooperation of the State Rehabilitation Bureau, monies are being made available to hire a consultant staff required for evaluation. Vocational guidance and testing is at present done by the Bureau of Rehabilitation and the Pennsylvania Employment office. The Bureau of Rehabilitation will counsel children over 16 years of age and train them over 18 years of age, if they are employable. I salute the Bureau of Rehabilitation for a job well done in the particular case of a local young adult whose education it sponsored -- because very soon, this person will take a place in private employ in a very important position.

The Lackawanna County Institution District is ever ready to care for the handicapped children whose families are indigent. It is through their support that the children with congenital defects are afforded custodial care at St. Joseph's Children's and Maternity Hospital.

This area has a varied recreational program. Three organizations have joined to finance a summer day camp. Resident camping is also

enjoyed through the cooperation of the parent state society of a local unit. There are swimming classes, a teen-age social club, two arts and crafts groups, a boy scout troop, athletic activities and general social programs.

Most of the groups have some form of parent education and guidance. One organization has a parents' council; another has an auxiliary. There is also a parents institute for parents and their handicapped children at a resident camp during the summer.

Practically all agencies are engaged in case finding as well as furthering public education and projects. There is also cooperation towards inter-agency education. Classes in polio care for nurses is in point.

In-service training for volunteers as well as continued education for the professionals is a must for the agencies involved in treatment and health counseling so that patients will get the best possible treatment and attention.

To induce an interest by high school students to enter the various fields involving the physically handicapped, many of the associations participate in the Health Career Recruitment activities. Some of their national societies offer scholarships to deserving students.

It is noteworthy to know that local agencies contribute with thousands of others to their national societies to put more and more money into research. It will be in these laboratories of research that victory will be gained ultimately over affliction of handicapped children. The world will be ever grateful to The National Foundation for sponsoring polio vaccine research by Dr. Salk.

The services of the physically handicapped children's organizations are available to the mentally retarded as well as to the emotionally and behaviourly disturbed children. There is cooperation when it is

required. Marywood College clinic has a service available to the retardee. The Visiting Nurse Association and the State clinic give health services. The Society for Retarded Children conducts swimming classes, scouting, arts and crafts and socialization. Summer day camp is also sponsored. Children over 16 years of age attend day care training classes. Some retarded children who have completed training at a state or private school can sometimes be employed at local institutions through the State Employment office. The State provides institutional residential care and institutionalized schools in other cities.

The Mental Health Society has made great strides in public education. With the aid of mental health authorities, it has stressed the needs and the services available at the local level. Neurological services are available to the emotionally and behaviourly disturbed children. Several agencies have psychiatric consultants to assist the staff members with these problems. Social agencies which work with families in need to help render a parent counseling service. There are opporutnities for recreation and hobbies at the local character building organizations. There is a limited psychiatric service available.

Now, what are the unmet needs? There are the requests that the diagnostic center include some more members for a more complete diagnosis and evaluation center and treatment center for all of the handicapped children. There is a desire for: a cerebral palsy specialist, a speech pathologist, a medical social worker, occupational therapist and speech therapist -- If this is not practical at present then a team composed of the necessary members should make periodic visits with a local follow-up of orders.

There is a definite need for the restoration of the Child's Guidance and Psychiatric Center which was forced to close after no psychiatrist was available.

The mentally ill could use an in-patient section of a local hospital. The traveling of distances, the red tape to get the emotionally and behaviourly disturbed child admitted to an out-of-town hospital is a hardship. Too often the time to help has passed while waiting for admission.

The treatment centers' program would be enhanced with the addition of a speech therapist, occupational therapist, psychologist and medical social worker.

Because handicapped children are a little more difficult to acclimate to school programs, it is suggested that the Department of Public Instruction be granted more funds to conduct nursery school to better equip and prepare the children to enter public schools or special school training.

Vocational guidance must be more extensive and realistic.

Facilities for long term residential care for the cerebral palsied or other handicapped child who has no parents or near relatives should be seriously considered.

Residential schools for the mentally retarded within traveling distance of the family is desirable.

The Department of Public Welfare should assume its just burden of purchasing orthopedic shoes for the indigent children with flat feet instead of transferring it to local agencies which have budgetary problems of their own.

The case registry of health and welfare organizations should be revived and returned to the jurisdiction of the Welfare Council. This will avoid duplication in many ways.

There is another important unmet need. There has been very little done in behalf of its sufferers. I mention the crippler -- cystic fibrosis! Although the incidence is supposed to be 1 in 600, there is not very much known about this disease. Family Service helps about ten families in

this area. Apparently, there are many who are undiagnosed. This is tragic as it is a killer of children. The cost of medication is also very high. It is recommended that the Department of Public Health study this matter so that children inflicted with this terrible disease can have clinical examination and medical help.

The various agencies and departments have been asked to have representatives present at this meeting to answer any questions which may be asked. I am certain that they will elaborate on this presentation.

The various groups in attendance here today appreciate the interest in our problems on a State level. It is our hope that the information received here and elsewhere will induce the State to realize the need to expand its services in behalf of the handicapped children.

S T A T E M E N T

Presented to

THE GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

on

October 15, 1959

at

Scranton, Pennsylvania

Prepared by

Rev. Brewer L. Burnett
Chairman

Allied Services for the Handicapped

and

Frederick H. Downs, Jr.
Executive Director

Welfare Council of Lackawanna County

On March 8 - 9, 1957 the "First Pennsylvania Conference on Handicapped Children" was held in Harrisburg under the sponsorship of the Pennsylvania Health Council in cooperation with the Alfred I Dupont Institute of the Nemours Foundation. This Conference, at its conclusion, set forth in a statement certain recommendations and goals. We believe that the present Governor's Committee on Handicapped Children could fulfill its basic purpose by adopting and implementing these recommendations, and goals.

A review of the report of that 1957 Conference reminds us that individual members of the present Governor's Committee not only participated in the Conference but provided the leadership that assisted the 200 citizens who participated in arriving at the sound, challenging recommendations would, if followed, have real impact in helping children with handicaps.

We make reference to the Pennsylvania Conference at this time, however, in order to point out that the experience in Lackawanna County over the past decade coincides with the findings of the Conference both in regard to identifying the major problem areas concerning services to the handicapped and recommendations as to how to meet these problems.

In presenting the keynote, John B. Bartram, M.D., Conference Chairman, stressed these ideas (See Forward in Conference Proceedings):

Problems of duplication of services by various groups

Duplication is unsound and unnecessary

Uneven distribution of services

In providing specific services for a category of illness we frequently lose sight of overall problems presented by the child

We are concerned that the emotional impact on the child is overlooked

Since personnel is scarce, we must learn to use such assets as we have efficiently and to plan our programs so that services are available to all sorts of children with different types of handicaps rather than just to those who fall in a particular category

We have wondered whether many of the problems of the child with polio or cerebral palsy or muscular dystrophy could not in part be better handled under one roof than under several

The millions of dollars that are represented in the annual budgets of the organizations make it our responsibility as the dispensers of public and other funds to see that services are effectively provided and that the moneys are wisely spent

The keynote of our meetings should be coordination of planning on a state level and cooperation in provision of services on the local level

Throughout the two days of deliberation, two basic ideas predominated:

- 1) The need for integration of program, and
- 2) The importance of doing something about integration at the community level.

For example, the recommendation of one Workshop was:

"We recommend that the Pennsylvania Health Council use its offices to encourage the development of coordinated rehabilitation services in every community. In implementing this recommendation, we suggest that consideration be given to the advisability of establishing one rehabilitation center for all types of handicapped persons in each community."
(Page 60 of Proceedings)

The summary of the Conference by Samuel M. Wishik, M.D., also stresses these points.

Some citizens of Lackawanna County who are interested in the handicapped not only came to the same conclusions but also as recommended by the Conference, have attempted to do something about it. We have summarized the details of the Pennsylvania Conference at this time because we have encountered some difficulties in developing such a program and feel that it is important to have these conclusions developed by a state-wide group clearly in mind as we present the Lackawanna County experience.

The purpose of this paper is to outline this experience, then to point out the problems encountered and to make recommendations to the Governor's Committee for consideration.

Lackawanna County's Study of Services to the Handicapped

1. PRIOR TO 1952

Several years of study by representatives of the agencies serving the handicapped at that time led to the conclusion that a building was required in order to provide more adequate services.

Consideration was given to purchase the old Jewish Community Center building on Wyoming Avenue. This committee terminated its work when it felt the money to purchase the building could not be raised.

2. STUDY OF THE NEED FOR A TREATMENT CENTER FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN IN SCRANTON - MR. JAMES HOPKINS, CHAIRMAN - (1953)

While the committee concluded that there was a need for a treatment center in Scranton the Committee stated, "The primary finding of this Committee is that there is a real need for coordination of effort by the various organizations working toward the rehabilitation of orthopedically handicapped children".

The Committee also noted the need for a central registry of all known handicapped children, the listing to include problems rather than just numbers, development of proper procedures so that each agency would know what the other was doing, etc.

3. LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS FOR CEREBRAL PALSY, RETARDED CHILDREN AND MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY WERE ORGANIZED AND BEGAN TO DEVELOP PROGRAMS.
4. CRIPPLED CHILDREN STUDY COMMITTEE - MRS. WALTER FORDHAM, CHAIRMAN (1955-1956)

After an appraisal of services the committee concluded:

- a. The needs of the handicapped were not being met to the fullest possible degree.
- b. The present diversified services were not an adequate and efficient way to utilize public funds.
- c. A new bold approach must be made.

Representatives of the various agencies concerned had concluded:

- a. The growing tendency to compartmentalize crippling into diagnostic categories (e.g., infantile paralysis, cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, retarded, etc.) rather than to look at the whole person had resulted in a division of services that was confusing as well as extravagant.
- b. Various services (such as diagnostic and treatment clinics, orthopedic supervision, bracing, occupational and vocational guidance, parent and patient counselling, specialized recreation planning) were required but either were non-existent or in need of expansion.
- c. The greatest economy and welfare of the patients would be served by an overall provision of these services.
- d. Well trained personnel of the various disciplines are equipped to serve more than one classification of a handicapped. Since there is a shortage of personnel, there should be best possible utilization of those who are available.
- e. Even when a family physician provides medical care, the need for a variety of specialized services always exists. Such services cannot be provided in comparative isolation but only on an integrated basis and through the "team" (of specialists) approach.
- f. While each agency felt that a lack of finances prevented development of an expanded program, it was obvious that an improved program could be provided with funds already available if resources were pooled.

After a review of the above factors, a Committee on Services to the Handicapped decided that there was a need for immediate action toward improvement of services and this should be a cooperative and integrated program provided by the existing agencies. "Allied Services" was the vehicle developed to carry this out. (September, 1957)

An Integrated Program - Allied Services for the Handicapped

Since years of study and effort by representatives of the various agencies had not effected any real coordination, it was decided that a "new, bold approach must be made." A committee, chaired by the Rev. Brewer L. Burnett, was formed to review the matter and take action.

"Allied Services for the Handicapped" was the result and formally came into being on September 10, 1957. Please refer to the attached pamphlet for the Statement of Purpose and other details concerning the organization.

The aim was to develop a structure through which various aspects of the several agency programs could be integrated. It was planned to provide "joint administration of joint services" through a Board of Directors composed of two representatives of each participating agency plus twelve representatives of the community. The addition of twelve community representatives was considered to be most important because years of effort by agency representatives alone had not resulted in coordinated action and citizens not already involved in agencies would bring a fresh approach and new areas of support for improved services.

The Board of Directors considered various ways of integrating services. The following areas were agreed upon:

1. Joint offices
2. Joint offices plus joint operation of a treatment center.
3. Offices, treatment center plus vocational workshop program.

It was recognized that while #3 would require a larger building facility than was available and a longer period of planning, it was the most desirable. While a committee sought a suitable building, efforts to accomplish #1 and #2 were made.

Specific proposals for operation of a joint office were proposed. The proposals were turned down by several agencies.

A plan for the joint operation of a treatment center was developed. The plan was not acceptable to several agencies.

Finally, the Board of Allied Services agreed upon an initial program, if an adequate building could be obtained. This program was designed to integrate the parts of existing services of six agencies that should be included in any comprehensive rehabilitation program plus an expansion of new services within funds already available through the agencies. These six agencies spent \$115,905.87 for local programs in 1958. If a good percentage of this amount

could be made available for the integrated program, real improvement in services could be expected. (A copy of this proposed program entitled, "Description of a Beginning Program", is attached.)

The need for another building became more acute during the Winter of 1959 when it developed that Goodwill Industries structure was located in an area marked for clearance by the Scranton Redevelopment Authority.

In the Spring of 1959, the Allied Services Board proposed that a building available for purchase would be suitable for Allied Services purposes. The Lackawanna United Fund Executive Committee granted approval for a capital fund drive. The Junior League of Scranton adopted Allied Services as a project and have raised over \$13,000 for development of the program. The Scranton Foundation had made a grant previously for the program. Interest and support developed in other quarters.

The proposal for purchase of the building to house the integrated program was submitted to the six agencies for consideration. Two agencies (Crippled Children and Adult Society and National Foundation) turned down the proposal based on their decision that the building was not feasible, one agency (Retarded Children) withdrew from Allied Services completely, one (Muscular Dystrophy) has postponed a decision and two (Cerebral Palsy and Goodwill Industries) approved the proposal.

Allied Services Executive Committee then met with the two agencies that had approved. It was decided that participation by more than two agencies would be required before a building should be purchased for the program.

Since the Allied Services Board had decided that an integrated program was so worthwhile that efforts should be continued even with two agencies, plans are being developed with these agencies at the present time. Cerebral Palsy has just moved their workshop into the Goodwill building and these agencies are planning an expanded program in the area of pre-vocational work evaluation. Rent-free office space has been made available to Allied Services by the Myer Davidow Foundation and plans for a joint office are being formalized.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

The difficulties that have blocked any real success to date can be generalized as "agency-mindedness". Some agencies find it most difficult to think in terms of integrating their programs with other agencies. They are so preoccupied with their own organization's concern on a particular handicapping condition the agency is designed to combat that the organization loses community perspective.

If better services are to be provided, we must focus more upon meeting community-wide problems and less upon agencies that deal with only parts of the problems.

There may be some consolation in the fact that this is a problem in other communities. A letter was received from a community council in the Mid-West stating, "You are certainly to be congratulated on Allied Services for the Handicapped. We have attempted this several times but to no avail because each agency concerned refused to relinquish one little bit of its authority."

One is easily inclined to think that coordination and integration of services is impossible. However, if you keep the need for improved services for the handicapped in mind, then this effort must be continued.

Another major problem encountered was the lack of funds. In addition to capitol funds for meeting building requirements, additional money would be required for operational expense before a comprehensive program could be completely developed.

The shortage of trained personnel in the various disciplines is a nation-wide problem, also.

RECOMMENDATIONS

If services to the handicapped are to be improved, the fundamental problem to be overcome is to remove the present duplication of effort and service through integration of all resources. If the conclusions of the 1957 Pennsylvania Conference on Handicapped Children on this point are not sufficient, other authoritative support can be presented. Mr. W. Scott Allan writes in Rehabilitation - A Community Challenge (on page 125), "There has been hardly a discussion group, convention, speaker or author of printed material in the last fifteen years, attempting to deal with the subject of rehabilitation, who has not stressed the necessity for integration of community services and agencies".

While integration is fundamentally necessary if services to the handicapped are to be improved, it is difficult of attainment. Counsel and assistance from all possible sources must be brought to bear in the problem. Therefore, it is recommended:

The various public and private agencies in the state level concerned with the handicapped develop a concerted and coordinated effort to assist local communities to develop better services to the handicapped; this should include consultation and financial assistance.

In regard to financial assistance, Federal and State money is already available for the handicapped through four state departments, at least:

Public Welfare - Hill-Burton funds for construction

Labor & Industry - Federal and State money for expansion of buildings and program, demonstration projects, purchase of service

Health

- various programs, especially
diagnostic clinics

Public Instruction - various services through local
school districts

If there was better coordination among the Departments in the utilization of these funds on the local level, services to the handicapped could be improved.

Concerning consultation, if the personnel of the four State Departments joined with the personnel of the several State voluntary agencies in tackling the problems in a local community, the combined knowledge and abilities would be sufficient to overcome many of the existing problems.

Such consultation and financial assistance added to the Allied Services effort, for example, would result in a tremendous improvement in meeting the needs of the handicapped not only in Lackawanna County but in surrounding counties. Then, success of such a program would encourage similar effort throughout the state and country.

The Executive Director of the National Rehabilitation Association, Mr. E. B. Whitten, has said:

"It may be that the real challenge we face during the next ten years is to see whether it is going to be possible for a multitude of agencies and a multitude of professional disciplines to work together effectively for the meeting of human needs."

REPORT FOR SUB-COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

In comparing the general study of a desirable educational program for the youth of Lackawanna County and the recommendations of means to meet the requirements of the program, made by the Lackawanna County Committee for the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth, with what has been accomplished in the past ten years we can say that the overall picture is good.

Based on their recommendations on the educational charter of the State the members of that Committee expressed the hope and the desire that, among other objectives, every child would be protected in his constitutional right to an education. That every child would be supplied with an understanding and competent teacher. That there be for every child an adaptable educational program-- instruction and practice in how to become a competent citizen-- training and guidance to do some part of the world's work well--activities for the development of worthy home membership, wise use of leisure time, health, culture and character.

It is evident that some of these objectives are almost immediately practicable. For instance, protection of the constitutional right to an education. Given the desire and the means on the part of the citizens there is no real difficulty in carrying it out. There can be no question that this objective has been reached and is being maintained in Lackawanna County.

Other of these objectives are mixed in nature, that is, they are partly real and partly ideal. For instance, that every child have an understanding and competent teacher. Here it is evident that, while perfection has not been reached, intelligent, sincere and relatively successful efforts have been made and continue to be made to achieve this end.

Finally, the statement which begins, "For every child an adaptable educational program etc.," contains some objectives which are practicable and others which are too ideal to be brought into reality by the school. For example, Guidance has always been an essential part of education and, although it may not have been used to serve all ends with which we now associate it, its purposes could never be considered as impractical. As a matter of fact the guidance programs set up in many of the schools within the past ten years in the County have proved themselves to be not only functional but eminently successful.

On the other hand, an adaptable educational program for every child is in the nature of wishful thinking. There can be no doubt that such an aspiration is not only ideal but impossible of achievement within the foreseeable future. Individual differences in students are so great that no educator, however sincere and capable, could possibly bring it about.

Here lies the weakness of such programs in education.

With respect to recommendations for the 1960 White House Conference the County Committee should not only go on record as upholders of those objectives which have been achieved in whole or in part but should earnestly urge those who will represent us at the Conference to consider those aspects of education which have been taken for granted as being worthy of acceptance only because some educators have presented them or incorporated them in educational programs.

In this preliminary report we shall offer only two examples of educators going in circles because of failure to think through problems and, in consequence at times, moving them to take up objectives and means of achieving them which later become, to say the least, objectionable. First, there is the matter of electives. When President Eliot of Harvard initiated electivism at Harvard many colleges and universities throughout the County took it up. The Secondary Schools soon followed the fashion. Not long ago

Samuel Eliot Morison, the official historian of Harvard University, in commenting on the results of the elective system said, "It is a hard saying but Mr. Eliot, more than any other man, is responsible for the greatest educational crime against American youth - depriving him of his classical heritage."

On February 6 - 8, 1958, the delegates to the National Education Association Conference on the Identification and Education of the Academically Talented Pupil in the high school went on record as advocates of a curriculum of five "solid subjects" each term and recommended that more than two full years be devoted to the study of a foreign language. Is not this basically a return to the curriculum followed in the secondary schools at the turn of the century?

Again, at present, education for the gifted is beginning a cycle of popular appeal. It is the fashionable topic for educational conferences throughout the Country. To say that it is important and desirable to educate the gifted students to their full potential is simply to emphasize what is obvious. Indeed, it is important because it is necessary to society's survival in this age of advanced technology and science. But what is said or done about the gifted students' responsibility to God, to society and to themselves for developing their talents? Moreover, it is suggested as a solution to the problem of educating gifted children that they be placed in special schools or classes. But if this solution is accepted what becomes of leadership possibilities in the school. The very fact that there are differences in ability indicates the necessity of sharing talents with others in order to receive from others what we lack. Because of their greater mental alertness gifted students should be models for the whole student body not only in matters of scholastic endeavors but in general conduct. They are needed in every school to boost the morale of the student body, and we may add also, to boost the morale of the teachers

as well. Finally, if they are to be educated as leaders they must know how to live effectively with people of lesser as well as greater capabilities.

In conclusion it appears to be more necessary now than at any time to place definite limits on Formal Education. We need to restore perspective to our views. We need to realize that if schools are primarily educational institutions they should not be burdened with the many extraneous activities that have been thrust upon them; if the primary business of the school is educational in the right sense it should not be a custodial institution, an agency for the reform of delinquents, or a center for the organization and supervision of social activities. The fact that a responsibility is being neglected by other agencies should not mean that the school must assume this responsibility.

It is with a sincere and earnest hope that the ideas advanced in the criticisms and recommendations expressed above will be given the consideration they merit in view of the purposes of the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth, that this preliminary report is submitted to the Lackawanna County Committee by the representatives of the schools of the Diocese of Scranton.

Right Reverend Monsignor John J. Maher
Superintendent of Parochial Schools

Perhaps this should be considered a Minority Report.

REPORT FOR SUB-COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

There is indeed much evidence that there has been steady progress in bringing to fruition recommendations of the Lackawanna County Committee for the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth which evolved from a general study of a desirable educational program for the youth of Lackawanna County.

Specific instances can be presented in the Scranton School District. Take, for example, the planning for the gifted child. In terms of modern education the Scranton School District was one of the earlier pioneers in the study of the education of the gifted child. In 1926 the Board of School Directors authorized the late Rhys Powell, then superintendent of schools, to initiate a pilot study class of gifted children. And while this class was short-lived because of administrative obstacles, nevertheless, with the issuance of Pennsylvania's new elementary course of study in 1949 the Scranton schools began a vast revision of its own curriculum which has brought innovation and procedures with far-reaching effects. This revision is still in progress. The study of the gifted child and all children begins with his enrollment in kindergarten or first grade and lasts throughout his school career. Under the direction of the Guidance Department an individual's cumulative guidance record is begun on his enrollment and is augmented periodically with personal data which individualates each child on the basis of his physical, mental and emotional development. But there is still much for us to do in the field. What Milton called the "Sacred hunger of ambitious minds" can be both satisfied and sharpened by helping children blessed with such minds to discover the treasures of learning locked in books. Of special concern to us are those children who have yet to be awakened to their possibilities. We must find better ways

than we have yet discovered to stimulate and develop them not only for intellectual powers, but also in regard to taste, sensitivity and moral responsibility.

A companion problem, but of different sort, which we have to a great extent resolved, is the suitable teaching of those children who are classified as the mentally slow, the slow learners, the trainable but not educable. Through no fault of their own they enter our classes bored or apathetic or frightened or belligerent. Because we have been accustomed to having them with us in the earlier grades we have devised effective procedures for working with them in the elementary schools. In our area at the present time there are eight classes in the elementary schools staffed by specially trained teachers.

It is in the secondary level, during the period of adolescence, where we are often at a loss in our efforts to provide a program for this type pupil. This, of course, should not be surprising for it is only within recent years that classes have been set up for these slow learners of the teen years. From the very beginning of our public school system he would simply leave school when he tired of it , or it tired of him and he went to work. Now, he and his sister are with us for there is no work for them at sixteen. Substantial progress has been made in our Scranton schools in serving these children. In the Scranton District classes for the mentally retarded under properly certificated teachers in special education, are conducted in four of our five secondary schools. But much more progress is needed not only in this area but the area of the trainable but not educable children. While some of the needs of this latter group are being served in our Scranton schools where we have two classes, and in classes under the auspices of the Lackawanna Mentally Retarded organization, nevertheless, there is much more work to be desired. Sheltered workshops, for example, would serve this program well. Let us never forget that each of these children is a future citizen. To reject any child as unworthy is

to deny our moral and spiritual foundations. Everyone has the right to learn to live creditably as a free man and our obligation is to accept him and teach him.

In Scranton there are special classes in regular schools; individual home instruction and hospital instruction are provided both at the elementary and the secondary level. For the orthopedically handicapped there is a special school where in addition to the academic program various types of physical restorations are provided. Physical therapy, occupational therapy and speech therapy prescribed by the physician are geared to the child's need. Always his physical restoration potential is kept in mind and the child is guided to reach this potential. Although there is no specific class organization for the deaf and hard of hearing modern auditory training equipment is in constant use, school personnel are in touch with the physician on the diagnoses and their educational implications. At the elementary and the secondary level there are sight conservation classes. In the rooms where they are located much thought is given to proper lighting, to sight-saving material and to equipment which will emphasize listening, which is so necessary for the education of the child with a visual handicap. Concern for the safety and general welfare of these children with handicapped conditions, as well as the mentally retarded, is ever present as is evidenced by the excellent transportation service provided. In many of our elementary schools speech is offered by an itinerant teacher to the child who has been found to have a defect. The speech clinic is in an elementary school building. Here are found audiometric testing units, tape and disc recorders, slide machines and other equipment and material useful in the correction of every type of speech defect.

To further meet the objectives set forth in the report submitted in 1950 we in Scranton are attempting to provide a challenging secondary program of varied interest and abilities. Within a period of ten years we have

implemented our program in the following manner:

- (1) Provision for guidance in elementary and high school as a foundation for the whole program.
- (2) A testing program (K-12) to help students and staff discover and understand abilities and interests.
- (3) Individual counseling with students and parents.
- (4) A study of graduates to determine how successful their education has been.
- (5) Wide instructional program with fewer electives to furnish college preparation, a realistic vocational training, artistic and cultural development.
- (6) A plan of grouping students in certain required courses so that each may work according to his own ability.
- (7) A reduction in the number of oversized classes.
- (8) The establishment of developmental and remedial classes on the junior and senior high school level.
- (9) A program in modern languages that will permit a pupil to have six years study of a language.
- (10) A program of advanced credit in several subject areas has been established.
- (11) "Honor" English programs are now being offered at the upper grade levels in junior and senior years. (Pupils are assigned to these programs on the following factors:
 1. I.Q. - 116 or above
 2. English grade - 92 or above
 3. I T E D Scores - Correctness in Writing - 90%ile
Reading (Social Studies, Literature and Vocabulary - 95%ile
 4. Recommendation of English teachers whenever placement is in doubt.

(12) Accelerated mathematics course for seventh grade and for algebra class in Grade 8. Criteria for admission to these courses are:

1. Parental approval and agreement to remain in class throughout the Freshman year in the junior high school
2. I.Q. - 116 or above
3. Arithmetic grade norm (Stanford Test) - one year above
4. Interest in accelerated program (No pupil should be pressured to take this program)
5. Arithmetic teacher's recommendation

(13) Students with exceptional ability and interest in science and mathematics are scheduled for an accelerated program in these subjects if they meet the following standards.

1. I.Q. - 116 or above
2. I T E D scores - Quantitative Thinking - 95%ile
Natural Science Background - 95%ile
Reading in Nat. Science - 95%ile
3. Grades in Algebra and Geometry and Biology - 92 or above
4. Teacher recommendation

(14) Advanced composition added at 12th grade level.

What are the gaps and inadequacies in services in this area? Well, we need more remedial and adjustment teachers, more counselors, more psychiatric workers, more doctors, more nurses and more secretaries. We need more workers of many kinds to do effectively a job that has become and is becoming increasingly complicated and extensive in a social situation that is very complex and intense in its implications for the educative process. The quality of teaching must not only be maintained but raised. And it is exceedingly important that the problem of teachers' salaries should be considered from the standpoint of human justice. To deny such a public group as teachers certain means of redress of grievences as we have experienced in this county and then fail to provide other means for their cases to be heard fairly and adequately considered will result, first, in a large scale exodus from that form of employment both in number and quality of employees and, secondly, in a breakdown in the services themselves. We cannot allow the second to happen as it recently did in one of our boroughs.

If our public school system breaks down and disintegrates we may find far more than a casual relationship to exist between our schools and our very form of government itself. This statement is not meant as a threat - a warning, yes. There must be and there will be, I hope, far more statesmanlike consideration of this whole problem of teachers' salaries by local, state and federal agencies than has yet been generally the case. It is a subject far bigger than can be treated effectively by palliative measures or improvised play-by-ear.

What of the school curriculum? Some improvements such as we have outlined above have been made. But there is still need of further advancement. As we revise the subject needs of our schools the expanding educational needs of life into tomorrow must be considered. The schools will need to teach more in the same time and teach it better than ever before. In order to do that the right kind and quality of text books, library and reference books and other instructional material and supplies should be available. Aural and visual aids to instruction, especially instructional films on a scale heretofore not yet approached and other scientific devices must be provided and used without prejudice or fear of impact on vested interests. It is absolutely essential that we respond to the explosive development of technology. With the fantastic possibilities of atomic energy now opening before us the possible shape of future developments taxes the imagination. Our earliest efforts to harness nuclear energy will shortly seem as crude as Watt's first steam engine now appears in retrospect. As we devise more direct ways to apply nuclear reactions to useful work, a further revolution in power products seems likely. John VonNewmann predicted not long ago that in a few decades energy may be produced so cheaply as to be practically free - to quote his words "like the unmetered air." As we let our imaginations run with such thoughts as these we visualize rocket transportation, television screens as large as a living room wall, automobiles with a

permanent fuel supply built in as standard equipment, and enormous factories turning out equally enormous loads of goods. The last tangible results of all this energy may, however, be far more significant than the products we can count and weigh and buy with small down payments. Let us forget that the rate of energy output is likely to keep on accelerating and assume only that the average improvement of the last century will continue into the next. It has been estimated that if we project that curve to the year 2060, we shall be able to produce what we now turn out in forty hours in about seven. Obviously we shall not be satisfied with our present standard of living and we shall work longer to get the things we want. But it is quite certain that most people will devote far less time to gainful employment than they do today. Much in our present value system comes to us from the past when the most important measure of a man was his standing as a good provider, a hard worker, a thrifty frugal person. The average citizen was not expected then to give time to voluntary community affairs. The twelve hour day left neither time nor energy for such activity. Before you call this projection hopelessly Utopian look at what has happened to America in barely more than a generation. Compare the status of dependent children with what it was but a half century ago or consider the changed conditions of the aged poor. Or note that in one-fourth of a century the average industrial employee has come to look upon free Saturdays and summer vacations as rights to which he is clearly entitled, "time off" that conflicts in no way with the security of his family or his job. What does all this mean in the field of education? It illuminates the value of physical sciences as a means for studying the universe and using its forces for the purpose of men. It calls for renewed emphasis upon humane discipline by which man seeks to know himself, to seek out what is good and to live by what he learns. It gives a new urgency to the communication arts and to the social sciences. In its general effect it underscores the need for people of

character and competence. More than any other factor the availability of such people will determine whether the new physical and social forces are to become our assets or our hazards. As far ahead as we can see we will need well educated people in the professions, the technical field, the skilled trades and a host of new service occupations. We shall need them also for other reasons. Responsibilities of elected office at all levels of government demand each year more breadth and depth of knowledge. The task of rearing children in the 20th century is more demanding than it has ever been. Greater productivity will release men and women for longer periods from the discipline of industry. But the uses to which this new leisure will be put will be determined by the tastes and interests of the people.

Now, as is often true of noble enterprises, we come to the material basis of our program. However lofty our aims or praiseworthy our purposes, foundations have a way of turning out to be financial. To create a program good enough for our people and their children will require teamwork and money. The obligation to give professional leadership and counsel is clearly, inescapably, ours. The determination of the level of financial support remains under our own system of checks and balances with the federal, state and local governments. In the final determination, however, no program can be any better than the decisions of those charged with their support.

Dr. Richard F. McNichols
Superintendent
Scranton School District

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LANCASTER COUNTY - COORDINATOR'S REPORT

TO THE GOVERNOR'S COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

- 1960 -

In reporting on the organization of Lancaster County in its effort to make the White House Conference a meaningful and productive step in "the promotion of opportunities for children and youth in order that they realize their full potential for a creative life in freedom and dignity," the following framework has evolved:

The coordinator, with the aid of a small but knowledgeable advisory committee of six (see Appendix I), drew up a plan of study on the aforementioned subject which would by virtue of its streamlined structure executed by a personnel of genuine conviction, succeed where past efforts have failed to arouse public interest and opinion in solving our local unmet needs in the area of Child Care.

It was with a sense of challenge that we read the excellent and comprehensive local Mid-Century Report of 1950 dealing with the unmet needs recognized at that time, all too few of which had become past history in the course of the last ten years.

Influenced by these findings, a logical blueprint of our local organization developed. It was agreed that the Coordinator should appoint a Steering Committee of not less than ten members, striking

a wide cross-section of interest in the areas of religion, education, social welfare, public relations, etc.

Each of these ten individuals, working with the Coordinator and Advisory Committee, will select a co-chairman chosen for ability in performance as a volunteer but perhaps with little experience in the specific field of Children and Youth. It was felt that this arrangement would assure top level experienced leadership for "Operation C. & Y.", with a potential (through the appointment of co-chairmen) for new ideas, interests and approaches to the now quite chronic problems.

Currently, this committee is being formed but has not been completed. Each member of the Steering Committee is being asked to serve for two years - the philosophy here being that the best of surveys when completed, if placed systematically in a file drawer, with no "follow-up" by an informed and interested group of citizens, is all too often worthless.

The assignment directed to this committee, with the aid of sub-committees, will be to consider the city and county as a whole in its survey of the following subjects:

1. Outgoing church involvement in youth.
2. Outgoing public and private school involvement in youth - problems outside of school.
3. Expanded social service facilities supported by tax dollars.
4. Expanded recreational facilities supported by tax dollars.
5. Expanded probation and parole facilities as proposed by Citizens' Advisory Committee on Probation and Parole.
6. Evaluation of the effect our highly organized society has on the natural development of the child (parent-child relationship).

Simultaneously, a questionnaire is being prepared to send to approximately seventy-five organizations, agencies and institutions working with children (Appendix II), which will be forwarded to you within ten days. From these results, the newly formed Steering Committee will have an interested reservoir of volunteers from which to draw in setting up its sub-committees; also an over-simplified but accurate appraisal of the causes for delay in progress.

Will the results of said questionnaire indicate the number one problem (locally as well as nationally) to be PUBLIC APATHY toward the basic issue: Strength of the Family Unit; or will it point to lack of leadership and foresight on the part of those responsible in the field of government, religion, education; or, perhaps, lack of quality in staff or even quantity of staff necessary in dealing with the adult and child problems of our community -- WHO KNOWS !!

The findings nevertheless should set the stage for major areas of subject matter to be carefully studied, clarified and corrected by our own community.

The final phase of our immediate plans for "Operation C. Y." calls for a miniature White House Conference to be held locally and patterned to follow the workshop techniques, etc. used at the Washington Conference, March 1960. We do plan, however, to adequately prepare for and present at this session a complete picture of Lancaster County's situation. Again, who knows, with the thought, energy and time put into this plan for "Operation C. Y.", a corresponding amount of ability and effort expended in its execution may

result in the possible approach to a practical and workable solution of the problem involved.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. James C. Dunlap

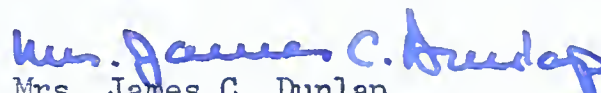
Mrs. James C. Dunlap
Lancaster County Coordinator

October 15, 1959

Interim Report

At this time, as a separate Interim Report, I wish to acknowledge the following factors which have contributed to the Coordinator's fulfillment of the task assigned:

- 1) A most cooperative, alert and attentive Advisory Committee.
(See Appendix I)
- 2) The prompt and efficient cooperation of Mrs. Lorna Sylvester, Executive Secretary of the Gov. Coordinating Committee for the 1960 White House Conference, as well as Miss Jury of the staff.
- 3) The invaluable assistance of the Lancaster County Community Council in granting the White House Conference Committee access to a recently completed (Oct. 1959) Social Welfare Division Report entitled "Social Services Available For Children in Lancaster."
(See Appendix III)
- 4) The generosity of Mrs. Sydney D. Brener, Chairman of the aforementioned Committee, in sharing her ability and knowledge of the subject, as well as her cooperation in completing the "Division Report" ahead of schedule in order to make its facts available to the White House Conference Committee.
(See Appendix III)
- 5) The willing and concerted effort of the Lancaster Newspapers to aid the White House Conference Committee in its plans for community education in "Operation C. Y."


Mrs. James C. Dunlap
Lancaster County Coordinator

Oct. 15, 1959

APPENDIX I

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY COORDINATOR,

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

1960

Mr. Rollo A. Barnes

Miss Mary M. Bergan

Mrs. Sydney D. Brener

Mr. James E. F. Heider

The Hon. Thomas J. Monaghan

Mr. Kenneth C. Shelley

Mrs. James C. Dunlap
Chairman

APPENDIX II

(To be inserted here, upon receipt: Copy of the Questionnaire
used by Lancaster County)

APPENDIX III

COPY OF:

"REPORT ON SOCIAL SERVICES AVAILABLE FOR CHILDREN IN
LANCASTER COUNTY, COMMITTEE FOR SERVICES TO CHILDREN,
SOCIAL WELFARE DIVISION, LANCASTER COUNTY COMMUNITY
COUNCIL, OCTOBER 1959."

REPORT ON SOCIAL SERVICES AVAILABLE FOR CHILDREN IN LANCASTER
COUNTY

COMMITTEE FOR SERVICES TO CHILDREN

SOCIAL WELFARE DIVISION

LANCASTER COUNTY COMMUNITY COUNCIL

OCTOBER 1959

INTRODUCTION

In October, 1957 the Social Welfare Division of the Lancaster County Community Council was asked to undertake a preliminary study to determine whether the present Social Services were sufficient to meet the needs of the children in our County. Mr. Irving Ribner, chairman of the Social Welfare Division, appointed Mrs. Sydney D. Brener as Chairman of a special Committee to carry out the task. Mrs. Louise Stoltz, Field Representative of the Offices of Children and Youth, Department of Public Welfare, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, met with the Committee on several occasions and provided valuable guidance and assistance with many materials from State and National sources. The Committee soon realized that as a volunteer group it could not attempt an exhaustive survey of all the services available to children, or needed by them. Such a survey would require funds not available to the Committee and would require the employment of highly specialized survey personnel. The Committee decided that the questionnaire used in the Lehigh County Child Welfare Survey, which was conducted by the Lehigh County Community Council in consultation with the Child Welfare League of America, was suitable for ascertaining the status of individualized services for children in Lancaster County. The answers from 24

questionnaires sent out to 31 agencies throughout the County, together with the informed opinions of members of the Committee, constitute the basis for this report.

Because of previous surveys the committee omitted from its considerations Probation and Recreation services. Health and Educational services were also omitted because these should be treated separately.

BASIC CONCEPTS

Every child has a right to family life. Community Services should start with strengthening home life and preventing family break-down. Responsibility for rearing a child basically belongs to his parents, and services should first of all be directed toward giving help to parents in fulfilling this responsibility.

When a child is deprived of his own home it is in the enlightened self interest of the Community to provide the best possible substitute. Although a comprehensive program for child care includes both preventive and treatment services, the former ultimately costs less in terms of human values and dollars and cents.

The best place for the child is in his own home. If children must be taken from their homes the aim of society should be to return him to his home. In order to achieve the above Lancaster County Community Services must be reviewed and changed to meet community needs. Public and private agency functions should have established lines of responsibilities and should avoid duplication of services. Periodic evaluation should be made of agencies to see if they are growing with the Community to provide new methods of meeting human needs. A teamwork approach between agencies and within agencies must be the goal of all services in order to best consider the individual and in developing precision

and speed in identifying his basic problems and in giving him the help he needs. The individual is more important than the petty jealousies and pride of any agency.

It is community responsibility to see that only trained and qualified personnel work with the child. Institutions should meet the standards as set up by the Penna. Department of Public Welfare, Bureau of Children's Services. We should not be satisfied with minimum requirements but strive for the best for all children.

a. REFERRAL SERVICE

There are five agencies providing referral service. Although there is no central information service for all agencies, it was felt that one is not needed at this time. It is the hope of the Committee that when the Lancaster County Community Council has a full time paid staff and office facilities this could be handled through that office.

b. GENERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

It was evident that financial assistance is available in a regular manner from the Bureau of Public Assistance but that their budget for a family is definitely sub-standard. Other agencies are limited in the help that they can give by limited budget and scope. Community funds that are available in the County can meet emergencies only, or meet special needs on a limited basis. There is a serious lack in help for those who do not have legal residence. The Committee recognizes that the solution to the problem of inadequate grants for the maintenance of standards of health and decency must be found at the State level. This will occur only when an informed citizenry recognizes the basic immorality of establishing proper legal standards but fails in providing the tax funds required to meet them.

c. CASEWORK SERVICE

Many agencies report that they provide casework service. The Committee questions the quality and skill of the casework service offered as it appears that the preparation of persons providing these services ranges from those who are trained in other fields but who lack social work training through those who are fully trained qualified case workers. All agencies are inadequately staffed. There appears to be only 16 trained case workers employed in the entire County and only two agencies require graduate training for employment.

d. FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

Agency organization and leadership for formal and informal discussion groups regarding family and individual problems, such as husband-wife or parent-child relationships and individual social adjustments are completely lacking in this community.

e. SCHOOL SOCIAL SERVICES

A Home-School Visitor is a social worker employed by the School Board to help those children whose problems stem from social and emotional causes in the child, in his family, in the community. The Committee is emphatic in feeling that the Home-School Visitor is a necessary service. At the present time only two County School Districts provide this service. For further documentation of this need see the report of the Special Committee on Home-School Visitors.

f. PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT

There is only one agency that is qualified to provide this service to the children of our County. The two teams working there cannot meet the needs of the County and are constantly faced with long waiting lists.

g. SOCIAL SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED CHILD

The agencies offering these services are understaffed and do not have adequately trained case workers to handle the case loads. The Committee found that in the casework service they provide there is a definite need for trained personnel.

h. PROTECTIVE SERVICE

There are several agencies that provide protective service to dependent and neglected children in their own homes but the Committee found that responsibilities in this area are very poorly defined and that the County Government Agency should be adequately staffed to provide supervision for those children who by law are public responsibility.

i. PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICE

// This service needs expanding. The staff needs to be highly skilled and trained for this type of work. This confirms the findings of State and local studies.

The Committee refers you to the Citizen Advisory Committee on Probation and Parole for further recommendations.

j. JUVENILE POLICE SERVICE

This service is not provided for children who reside in County areas and was only recently started in Lancaster City. It cooperates with related agencies.

k. HOMEMAKER SERVICE

At the present time there is no agency that provides a homemaker to help families remain in their homes when the mother is either absent or unable to assume full support and care of the family. Consequently there is no case work service available to remedy the situation that makes homemaker service necessary. The Committee feels that such a service is important for it would

avoid temporary placements in foster homes. It is further suggested that this service be provided by one of the now existing agencies, such as the Family and Children Service.

1. NURSERY DAY CARE

The day nurseries, both publicly supported and those that are commercially run, are not able to handle all those who need the service. It must be pointed out that casework service should be available to all nurseries. There must also be closer inspection and supervision of all nursery facilities and staff. All nurseries should be registered and licensed by the State.

m. FOSTER FAMILY DAY CARE

There is a definite lack in the service in the Community. There is no agency providing day care for children under three years of age. One agency has received Community Chest approval to expand its services to cover this, but to date funds have not been available.

n. SERVICES TO EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

There are services available for the trainable and educatable children in our community. These services are provided by the Public Schools.

o. PRE-PLACEMENT CASEWORK AND POST PLACEMENT CASEWORK SERVICES

The Committee finds that these two services suffer from the same weakness that appears in casework services. In all agencies there are an insufficient number of fully qualified case workers. for the too large case loads.

C. SERVICES PROVIDED TO CHILDREN OUTSIDE THEIR OWN HOME

a. BOARDING HOME CARE

The number of agencies recruiting and studying homes offering boarding

care is adequate. Several inadequacies are apparent as a result of this study:

1. The rate of board is inadequate according to present day living costs and therefore the number and quality of boarding homes are limited.
2. There are too few homes available for older children.
3. There are no homes for disturbed children.
4. There are too few homes available for physically handicapped children.
5. There are too few homes for Negro children.

b. FREE HOME CARE AND WORK/WAGE HOMES

Free home care and work/wage homes often exploit the child emotionally and financially. Experience shows that these types of care should be discouraged except in situations where free home care grows out of long boarding associations under supervision in which adequate emotional ties are developed between child and foster parent and where the child is not free for adoption.

The Committee goes on record against free homes being used as initial placement or developing free homes for the primary reason of economy. Experience shows that such a program interferes with the relationship of the placement agency and places excessive demands upon the child. The agency has the responsibility by Court Order for the child and must carry the ultimate authority for the child in order to act in his best interest. The recent expression of interest in free homes is reminiscent of the old indenture system of caring for children at a minimum expense. This has been long outdated.

d. SUBSIDIZED BOARDING HOMES

There is a very serious need for subsidized boarding care in Lancaster County. There is only one home available at the present time which will take children on an emergency basis any hour of the day or night.

e. GROUP HOME CARE

Group home care where casework service is given to children in a family type home or in an agency owned home is not available in this County. The Committee recommends that when such homes are established that they accommodate only four to six children and further recommends that this specialized type of foster home be established.

f. ADOPTION

Two agencies are approved by the Department of Public Welfare to accept children for adoption by relinquishment or abandonment. The Committee recommends that all adoptions take place through approved agencies and that necessary legislation be passed to insure this. It is also recommended that an intensive educational program be undertaken to acquaint the public with adoption procedures.

g. CARE IN OWN INSTITUTION

There are five privately supported agencies that provide care in their own buildings for children who need care away from home. There appears to be some recognition in their programs of the undesirability of prolonged institutional care for children, but little casework service is available. It is recommended that each institution review its present policies and practices in light of currently accepted child care standards.

h. CARE IN OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Two childrens agencies use the facilities of the institutions mentioned above and pay for the care of the child placed there. Case work supervision is provided for these children who are temporary residents of the home.

i. DETENTION CARE FOR CHILDREN

The detention program for children is inadequate in Lancaster County. The Committee recommends that extensive program changes and perhaps other housing should be sought immediately. The Committee also recommends that the administrative personnel be highly trained and qualified persons skilled in dealing with children who have problems. Service should include psychiatric, psychological and social work disciplines and educational, vocational and recreational programs should be provided. Refer to the Probation and Parole Report for additional information and recommendations.

j. RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT OF EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED CHILDREN

There are no agencies that provide this service that is sorely needed for emotionally disturbed children. There should also be residential treatment for those children who are returning from other institutions but who need a short time in a small supervised home (4 to 6 children) before returning to their families and community life.

k. TEMPORARY SHELTER IN FOSTER HOMES

There are all to few foster homes available for emergency placement of children who must be removed from their homes because of family desertion, abandonment, neglect, cruelty, abuse, death, illness or eviction. This is an important service that must be provided for children who do not require institutional care.

1. MATERNITY SHELTERS

There are no Maternity shelters available in Lancaster County. Several agencies have arrangements with institutions in nearby communities. The Committee feels it would be desirable to have residential group care to supplement services now available for illegitimately pregnant women and their babies.

m. INSTITUTION FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES

There are no residential group care institutions for mentally defective children in our County. The Committee feels that nearby institutions can be used and that Lancaster County does not need one at this time. Long waiting lists at State institutions represent a continuing problem with resultant hardships.

n. INSTITUTIONS FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Two institutions provide excellent residential group care for heart patients and the crippled children in Lancaster County. Blind and Deaf children are cared for in nearby institutions.

o. RESIDENT CLUBS

Resident clubs give supervised group care to adolescents who should not be in their own homes but who are capable of managing their own affairs with minimum supervision. There are no clubs of this type in Lancaster County and the Committee feels that there is a real need for this type of club where "mothering" is provided for self supporting young people.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Lancaster has many services to children. There was ample evidence of interest in meeting the needs of our children, and in cooperating with the survey committee.

There was however no indication of general planning to gear existing services into a well coordinated program designed to provide a comprehensive child-care program for the County. For example, in spite of three agencies and five institutions offering care to children away from their own homes, the following needs are evident:

1. Foster homes to meet special needs such as emergency shelter, older children, disturbed and handicapped children and negro children.
2. Foster family day care for children under three years of age.
3. Subsidized boarding homes or group homes.
4. Maternity shelters.
5. Resident clubs for young employed youth.
6. Adequate detention program.
7. Home-School visitors.
8. Homemaker service.

It was equally evident that in every service studies more trained case-workers are needed. Skilled staff service is the key to effective development of child care programs. Overburdened workers inevitably are forced to handle emergencies to the exclusion of the preventive side of the program.

The Committee believes that the time has come for the community to recognize that services to children must keep abreast of current needs and with current standards of care. Lancaster County has not failed its children in the past. We believe that when aware of the current deficiencies the County will respond.

To provide a mechanism for regular exchange of information and for joint planning it is the recommendation of the Committee that a Standing Committee

on Services to Children be established with the Lancaster County Community Council. The twenty-five agencies responding to the questionnaire might well be the initial group.

The Committee recommends that priority be given to the following :

1. Upgrading of present services by more adequate financing to permit employment of adequate staff. This would then permit the development of preventive services, and the development of specialized foster homes.
2. Adequate financing to provide upgraded foster homes.
3. Establishment of Group Home Care Services and Detention Homes.
4. Home-School Visitors.

It is your Committees recommendation that a Citizen's Advisory Committee or similar Committee be established to consider ways and means to carry out these recommendations and eliminate the causes for needing them in a community that prides itself in being a "Garden Spot". Let's make it that for our children.

The Committee wants to take this opportunity to thank
the following agencies who cooperated with them by
answering the Survey Questionnaire

Lancaster City Police Juvenile Bureau
The Salvation Army
The Water Street Rescue Mission
The Lancaster Jewish Community Center
The Lancaster Guidance Clinic
The Lancaster County Board of Assistance
The Rotary Home for Boys
The State Hospital for Crippled Children
Childrens Heart Haven
The Lancaster Day Nursery
Mennonite Children's Home
Christ's Home
Lancaster Cleft Palate Clinic
The Tuberculosis Society of Lancaster County
The Visiting Nurse's Association
The Lancaster County Branch Penna. Association for the Blind
The Hearing Conservation Center of Lancaster County
Messiah Children's Home
Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Harrisburg, Inc.
Family and Children's Service
Lancaster District Medical Office - State Dept. of Health
Muscular Dystrophy Clinic
Children's Aid Society of the Church of the Brethern
Bureau of Children's Services

The Committee would also like to thank Mrs. Louise Stoltz of
the Bureau of Children's Services, Department of Welfare,
Commonwealth of Penna. for her assistance both in time and
materials have contributed much to this report.

Committee

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mr. Rollo A. Barnes | Mrs. Evelyn Webb |
| Dr. Buell C. Kingsley | Mrs. J. Granville Goff |
| Miss Kathryn Bork | Mrs. Austin McCollough |
| Rev. William G. Eline | Mrs. Charles Holtzinger |
| Mrs. Samuel Halperin | Mrs. John Hogan |
| Mrs. Sydney D. Brener, Chairman | |

LANCASTER COUNTY COMMUNITY COUNCIL
Social Welfare & Health Division
Committee for Services to Children

April 1, 1958

Dear Executive Director:

The Committee for Services to Children under the Social Welfare Division of the Lancaster County Community Council is undertaking a preliminary study to determine whether our present services are sufficient to meet the needs of children in our County.

From the survey the Committee will prepare a written report to be presented to the Executive Committee of the Community Council, stating whether the existing agencies are able to meet these needs or whether additional services are indicated.

As our first step in this study, we are asking all Child Welfare and Health Agencies and Institutions to complete and return the enclosed questionnaire to Mrs. Sydney D. Brener, 967 Skyline Drive, Lancaster, Pa. The results of the survey will be confidential and a copy of the final report will be sent to you.

The Committee would like to have the questionnaire returned by April 20, 1958. Your cooperation will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Fannie J. Brener, Chairman

FJB/cjr

Encl. 1

SCHEDULE OF INFORMATION
for
SURVEY OF CHILD WELFARE SERVICES IN LANCASTER COUNTY

PART I - SERVICES PROVIDED

Instructions

Fill in blanks or check the applicable multiple choice answers. If no blanks are given which apply to you, or if the question does not apply to you, write in the correct answer or state why it does not apply to you.

Please answer all questions, even though you must write in NA (not applicable).

A. Identifying Information

1. Agency name: _____
2. Address: _____
3. Year agency established _____
4. Geographical area served (mark "x" those applicable)
 - (a) Lancaster only _____
 - (b) All Lancaster County only _____
 - (c) Other (please describe) _____

B. Services Provided (mark "x" those applicable)

1. Services to Children IN their own homes:
 - (a) _____ Check referral and information service if your agency provides to the general public a service specifically directed toward information about and referral to community social resources. (This does not refer to the service which it is assumed the agency gives as a regular part of its program to its own clientele).
 - (b) _____ Check financial assistance if your agency provides financial aid in either cash or commodities (food, clothing, furniture, medicine) for families (with children) determined to be in need. (Please check categories of assistance with children in family group).
 - (1) _____ General assistance
 - (2) _____ Aid to Dependent Children
 - (3) _____ Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled
 - (4) _____ Blind Assistance
 - (5) _____ Old Age Assistance
 - (6) _____ Other _____

- (c) _____ Check casework for children in their own or relatives' homes if your agency offers help to the child and his parents while the child remains in his own home and is expected to remain in the home. (Do not check here casework or preparation for placement or for a brief after-care period to children who have been discharged from boarding care or institutions.)
- (d) _____ Check family life education if your agency organizes and provides leadership for formal and informal discussion groups regarding family and individual problems such as husband-wife or parent-child relationships, and individual social adjustments.
- (e) _____ Check school social services if social workers are employed on the staff of your school to help those children whose problems in school stem from social and emotional causes in the child, in his family, or in some area of his environment.
- (f) _____ Check psychiatric treatment if your agency provides out-patient services for diagnosis, guidance, and treatment of emotionally disturbed or mentally ill children. Participation of parent or parent substitute is usually considered essential. This service may be rendered through the coordinated efforts of teams consisting of psychiatrists, social workers, and psychologists.
- (g) _____ Check social services to the handicapped child if your agency offers help to the child and his parents if the problem presented is the mental or physical handicap (i.e. mentally retarded child, crippled child.)
- (h) _____ check protective service if your agency accepts complaints of neglect or abuse of children, initiates the services to the parents to overcome the neglect or abuse, and refers for court action situations where the parents are unable to correct serious conditions of neglect or abuse. (Do not check protective service unless your agency performs all these services.)
- (i) _____ Check probation and parole services if your agency provides investigation and supervision of children who come to the attention of the Court. This service is performed by Court probation staff prior or subsequent to Court action. Investigation is intended to assist the Juvenile Court in making decisions regarding custody and support, dependency, neglect, delinquency, feeble-mindedness, mental illness, paternity of children. Probation service may include counseling, medical, psychological, and psychiatric evaluations and referrals to other resources. Also if your agency provides for supervision of children who have been released from training schools or correctional institutions.
- (j) _____ Check juvenile police service if you provide a separate police force for apprehension and handling of juvenile cases which service seeks to work closely with other child services in the community in the interest of being as helpful as possible to the child.
- (k) _____ Check homemaker service if your agency employs persons to help families to care for the home and the children in lieu of, or in support of, the mother, and offers casework service to help the parents and children with problems which made the homemaker necessary.

- (l) _____ Check nursery day care if your agency operates a facility for group care of children during the daytime.
- (1) _____ Check if educational and health services are provided, describe in supplement, etc.
- (2) _____ Check if casework services are provided, describe in supplement, etc.
- (m) _____ Check foster family day care if your agency studies and selects boarding homes for day care of children and offers casework to evaluate the appropriateness of day care for a particular child, places the child in the day care home, and has casework available for the foster parents, the parents and the children in order to help them with problems that arise and in planning next steps.
- (n) _____ Check services to exceptional children (includes retarded and the gifted child) if your agency has services especially established to meet the needs of the exceptional child and to help that child make maximum use of his available talents and skills.
- (o) _____ Check pre-placement casework service if your agency or institution offers casework service to the child or his family after the child has been accepted and is waiting to be placed.
- (p) _____ Check post-placement or after-care casework service if your agency or institution provides service to a child who has been returned to the community for foster care.
- (q) _____ Other (Describe) _____

2. Services Provided to Children OUTSIDE their Own Home:

- (a) _____ Check boarding home care if your agency engages in recruiting and studying applications from families that want to offer their homes for boarding care, accepts and studies applications for placement of children in boarding homes, places children in selected boarding homes and offers casework help to the parents of the child in boarding home.
- (b) _____ Check free home care if your agency places children in homes of nonrelatives where child is being cared for by foster parents without the payment of board or any other support for the child.
- (c) _____ Check work/wage home care if your agency places children in a home where child earns his maintenance and/or wages.
- (d) _____ Check subsidized boarding homes - emergency care, if your agency maintains subsidized beds in homes for boarding care which homes are available to receive children on an emergency basis any hour of the day or night.
- (e) _____ Check group home care if your agency cares for a small group of children in a family-type home, in an agency-owned or rented house or apartment, and where casework service is given to the children and their parents.

- (f) _____ Check adoption if your agency accepts children for the express purpose of arranging legal adoption for them; through the agencies local and central resources, if casework services include making sure that the child is legally free for adoption, preparing the child for placement, finding the homes, making the placement in the adoptive home and supervising the home after the placement until the adoption has been legally completed. (Explain on supplementary Schedule A any special characteristics of this service on division of responsibility as between local and central resources).
- (g) _____ Check care in own institution if your agency operates an institution primarily for children who need care away from home and who can be helped better by institutional care. (Do not check here services described under "h" below.)
- (h) _____ Check care in other institutions if your agency arranges the placement of a child in an institution operated by another agency and while the child is there offers a casework service to the parents and child or to the child alone. (If the agency offers no casework service during the period when the child is in the institution, but merely pays for his care there, this is providing financial aid for the placement of a child and is not giving "care" in other institutions".)
- (1) _____ Check if own institution supplies casework service (Describe in Supplementary Schedule A.)
- (2) _____ Check if casework is secured from another agency. (Describe in Supplementary Schedule A.)
- (i) _____ Check detention care for children if your agency provides temporary protective custody usually in an institution but sometimes in foster homes for children who are allegedly delinquent, preceding or following investigation or action by the Juvenile Court. This service may include psychiatric, psychological, and social work evaluation and planning, and educational, vocational, and recreational programs.
- (j) _____ Check residential treatment of emotionally disturbed children if your agency operates an institution that accepts exclusively children with behavior problems and offers therapeutically oriented casework service and therapeutic treatment under psychiatric guidance, as an integral part of the service. (Do not check as residential treatment of emotionally disturbed children, though you accept disturbed children into care, if the psychiatric service or casework is bought from another agency, or is provided for them through the services of another agency.)
- (k) _____ Check temporary shelter if your agency provides short-term placement with foster families or in institutions for children who must be removed suddenly from their own homes because of family desertion, abandonment, neglect, cruelty, abuse, death, illness or exiction. Placement continues until the child can be returned to his own home or other plans are made. Counseling is usually provided to foster parents, natural parents and children.

- (l) _____ Check maternity shelters if your agency provides residential group care, including hospital services, for illegitimately pregnant women and their babies. In addition to prenatal care, delivery and postnatal care, one or more of the following service may be included: Arts and crafts, recreation and social events; in cooperation with other agencies: counseling for the unmarried mother and if possible for the putative father, foster home placement and adoption service.
- (m) _____ Check correctional institution if your agency provides institutional care for the detention and rehabilitation of children adjudged delinquent and committed by the Court. Education, vocational training, physical care, and in some instances psychological therapy, counseling and guidance are provided.
- (n) _____ Check institutions for mental defectives if your agency provides residential group care for persons who are mentally defective and who are in need of special care and/or training. This service includes custodial care, educational and vocational training, recreational, medical, psychological and social services. The ultimate aim is to enable these persons to return to community life whenever possible.
- (o) _____ Check institutions for physically handicapped if your agency provides residential group care for persons who are physically handicapped and who are in need of special care and/or training. This service includes custodial care, educational and vocational training, recreation, medical, rehabilitation, psychological and social services.
- (p) _____ Check resident clubs if your agency maintains a facility giving supervised group care to older children for whom it would be inadvisable to return to their own homes, yet who are thought to be capable of managing on their own with a minimum of supervision.
- (q) _____ Check forestry camps if your organization maintains camps involved in conservation work where older boys can combine the need for self support with a living arrangement providing supervised group care.
- (r) _____ Other (Describe) If you are planning to add additional services in your agency - Describe.

- (s) _____ What additional services do you think our Community should provide

- (t) _____ If the results of this survey indicate the need for a more detailed study would you be willing to cooperate?

Filled in by _____
(Persons Name)

Title _____

Agency _____

Date _____

Please return by April 20, 1958 to Mrs. Sydney Brener
967 Skyline Drive
Lancaster, Pa.

Please feel free to make any comments you may have concerning this questionnaire on this allotted space.

Intelligencer



Journal

The Leading Newspaper in the Garden Spot of America. Home Owned for Home Folks Since 1794.

LANCASTER, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1959.

Fifty-four county coordinators were named Tuesday while 13 county-level planners had been appointed previously. All will submit reports to the governor before Oct. 15.

About 700 national leaders and 500 international observers will be on hand at next year's conference. Invitations to the conference will be issued by President Eisenhower at a later date.

Mrs. Dunlap's committee will compile an overall evaluation of the county's child health and welfare programs and submit a report to the governor.

Reports received from all Pennsylvania counties will be gathered and put into a statewide report to be sent to Washington in advance of the conference.

Every ten years the conference is held and conducted entirely by the citizens of the United States.

The emphasis on next year's conference will be placed on the

"effect of our rapidly changing world; on the development on the nation's children; on appraising and re-appraising the values and ideals we live by; and on studying the factors that influence individual fulfillment."

The idea of the White House conference was conceived by President Theodore Roosevelt on Christmas of 1908, because of the many protests he received regarding conditions of children's health and welfare programs. He hoped the conference would mobilize the concern of the people and arouse public sentiment.

Mrs. Dunlap is a member of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Citizens Assn. for Health and Welfare; serves on the Pennsylvania United Fund Re-organization Committee; and



MRS. JAMES C. DUNLAP

Mrs. J. Dunlap Youth Report's Co. Coordinator

Mrs. James C. Dunlap, 1209 Marietta Ave., was named Lancaster County Coordinator to help plan the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth by Gov. Lawrence Tuesday.

Mayor Thomas Monaghan and Miss Mary M. Bergan, 324A S. West End Ave., also were appointed by the governor to the governor's committee to work locally with Mrs. Dunlap.

The Golden Anniversary conference will be held in Washington next March 27 through April 2. It was called by President Eisenhower to make the nation's opportunities and resources more widely available to its youth and children.

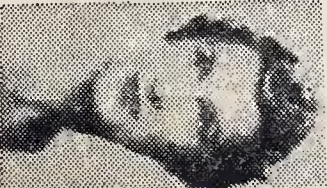
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6-LANCASTER, PA., NEW E

Coordinator of Youth Named

Gov. Lawrence Tuesday named Mrs. James C. Dunlap, 1209 Marietta Ave., Lancaster County Coordinator to help plan the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth.

The governor also appointed Mayor Thomas Monaghan and Miss Mary M. Bergan, 325 A S. West Ave., to assist Mrs. Dunlap locally.

The conference was called Mrs. Dunlap by President Eisenhower to make the nation's opportunities and resources more widely available to its youth and children. The first such conference was called by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1909.



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Only Copy

LEHIGH COUNTY COMMITTEE
on the
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
for
CHILDREN and YOUTH

Report on Digest of Existing
Studies



LEHIGH COUNTY COMMITTEE
on the
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
for
CHILDREN and YOUTH

Report on Digest of Existing Studies

Stephen L. Angell, Chairman

Lt. Joseph E. Bakes
Glenn Ellenberger
Capt. Edwin Geisinger
Elsie M. Heckman
Mark A. Kovacs

Special Report Digest Committee

October 9, 1959

90

SUB-COMMITTEE CHARGE

This sub-committee was charged with responsibility for digesting various special reports and studies developed here in Lehigh County, as they will be pertinent to the focus of the Lehigh County Committee on the White House Conference on Children and Youth.

In preparation of this report, the sub-committee had one meeting and presents herewith the outcome of their deliberations.

LEHIGH COUNTY CHILD WELFARE SURVEY

This study, conducted by the Lehigh County Community Council in 1957 and 1958, deals largely with the services needed by the socially handicapped child. This is the child who, by virtue of inadequate home conditions or loss of both or one parent, is in need of special services to assure that his opportunities for healthy growth and development will not be neglected.

It is stated in the survey under basic principles "the best place for a child is in his own home. Responsibility for rearing a child belongs to his parents. Services in the community should be directed towards strengthening home life and giving help, when needed, to parents in fulfilling their responsibilities.

"Placement of a child outside his own home should be made only for compelling reasons such as severe neglect, absence of parents or parent substitutes, special needs of the child which cannot be met in his home, etc. No longer should poverty or poor housing be a cause for placing children away from their own families. Every effort should be made when placing children away from their families to eliminate as much pain as possible and provide care which will satisfactorily meet the child's individual needs."

The sub-committee believes that a study with this focus speaks definitely and positively to the theme of the White House Conference "to promote opportunities for children and youth to

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN WHICH ARE CONTAINED THE
MOST IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING
EVENTS OF HIS REIGN
FROM HIS MARRIAGE TO HIS DEATH
IN THE YEAR 1649

BY JOHN BURNET

THE SECOND EDITION
WITH ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS
TO THE FIRST EDITION
BY THE AUTHOR

LONDON
Printed by J. Streater, at the
Sign of the Gun, in St. Dun-
stons Church-yard, 1697

THE HISTORY OF THE
REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

realize their full potential for a creative life in freedom and dignity,"and also to the special focus of the Lehigh County committee which is studying "youth's role in the family and the importance of strengthened family life to youth".

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SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS

This study identified services presently unavailable and needed, as well as services that needed expansion or improvement in order to more adequately serve the County. Among the more important findings were the following:

1. Protective Service for Children - Children suffering in homes where their proper care is neglected are being reached by our social welfare services too late. There is need for a service which will, upon the complaint of the community (neighbor, minister, other family member), investigate home situations where neglect is thought to exist and, if necessary, make every effort through skillful casework services to create good homes out of bad ones.

2. Homemaker Service - There is need of a resource for families faced with temporary absence of a parent, where such absence might necessitate the breaking up of the family unit. Such a service would eliminate the necessity for needless placement of children outside their own homes by making available a homemaker to fill the temporary need.

3. School Social Service - Much more needs to be done to discover at an early date child difficulties. In every school, there are children with social or emotional problems interfering with

learning and normal social development. A home and school visitor can do much to see that these children receive adequate care.

4. Inpatient and Outpatient Psychiatric Treatment for Children - There is a dirth of institutional facilities to help severly disturbed children and make possible their proper treatment, and thereby enable their future return as productive members of society. Likewise, outpatient services are insufficient to meet the very great need.

5. Coordination of Care - Since much of the care rendered to socially handicapped children in Lehigh County is made available through tax funds, there is need of professional coordination of the many different services rendered by the appointment of a supervisor of child welfare services in the County Institution District.

A full digest of this study is enclosed in the pocket on the following page.

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EVALUATION OF POLICE JUVENILE BUREAU,
CITY OF ALLENTOWN

This evaluation was conducted at the request of the Mayor of the City of Allentown by the Division on Juvenile Delinquency Service of the U. S. Children's Bureau. Cooperating were the Allentown Council for Youth and the Lehigh County Community Council.

The police maintain a central position in any community relative to the kind of consideration which is given to children. The sub-committee, therefore, views that this evaluation has relevance to the Lehigh County Committee focus on the White House Conference on Children and Youth because the police maintain an active interest in seeing that family life in the community is strengthened and the way in which they do their job will either contribute or inhibit attempts to strengthen family life.

As a summary of this study, the sub-committee herein records the major recommendations as appearing in the report:

A. A commander of the juvenile bureau should be appointed as soon as possible with rank equal to other officers having commensurate responsibilities.

B. A merit system for promotions through the rank of Captain should be established.

C. The present duties and functions of the police woman should be reviewed and reassignments made.

D. The Juvenile Bureau functions should conform with those generally considered to be appropriate for police and present activities, such as providing unofficial supervision and ordering restitution should be discontinued.

E. The Allentown Recreation Commission program should be modified and extended in order to provide the services now provided by the police department through its PAL program.

F. More training opportunities should be provided for the police recruit. All officers should receive training in handling children and youth. Juvenile officers should receive more training in understanding human behavior and the use of social agencies and other community resources.

G. The present community planning for children's services should be reviewed. The police department should participate in the community planning program for children.

H. The present detention facility should be studied to see if it can be redesigned and made physically secure to hold 16 and 17 year old children or another facility provided.

I. Written policies and agreements regarding such matters as referrals, use of shelter care, procedures for detaining children, etc. should be jointly developed by the police and the respective agency involved.

J. Since the use of social information by the police as well as by several other agencies does not appear to conform to standard practice, it is recommended that a representative committee be appointed to work out uniform policies and procedures relating to the exchange of social information among the various community agencies. This appears to fall within the scope of the Lehigh County Community Council, and the Allentown Council for Youth.

MANUAL FOR YOUTH

The Allentown Council for Youth prepared a "Manual for Youth" which embodies a summarization of major laws affecting the conduct of youth. The subcommittee views that this Manual represents an approach to education of youth for their proper role in the family and community. The Manual, therefore, is enclosed in the pocket on the following page.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
RESEARCH REPORT
No. 1000
1955



MANUAL FOR YOUTH

Exchange Club Of Allentown
AND
Allentown Council For Youth



Foreword

This booklet has been initiated by the Allentown Council for Youth and prepared in cooperation with the Allentown Police Department, Allentown City Legal Staff, and the Exchange Club of Allentown.

It is presented to the youth and parents of our Community as a guide in developing concepts, attitudes and practices among our young people that will eventually contribute to the social and economic welfare of all.

It is a challenge to our youth to measure up to the high standards and ideals of manhood and womanhood of which we know they are capable.

It is a challenge to parents to re-examine their role and to assume their full share of the responsibility for guiding youth toward their highest degree of fulfillment.

Acknowledgments

The Allentown Council for Youth wishes to express appreciation to Captain Edwin C. Geisinger for originating this idea, to Lieutenant Joseph Bakes of the Juvenile Bureau for initiating promotion of it, to Attorney Bernard Frank of the City Legal Staff for drafting and repeated re-drafting of the materials, to the special committee of the Exchange Club of Allentown for its interest and valuable suggestions in preparing the booklet and providing funds for its publication.

PHILIP H. STORCH

Chairman, Allentown Council for Youth

What Is It?

The Youth Manual is a guide to parent and child for determining acceptable conduct. It sets forth a safe and acceptable program of social activities.

Why Was It Developed?

Parents and young people should know the principal laws which govern typical problems relating to young people.

Formulation of desirable and acceptable standards of behavior will help both parents and young people. Many parents need fortification to combat the pressure that "everybody does it", and their children should know what standards of conduct are reasonable and accepted in the community.

It is recognized that the printed word may be inadequate to convey the seriousness of the situation. There is not only juvenile delinquency but also parental delinquency in our community. We see the teen-age boy and girl take paths that will prevent the fulfillment of their own life purposes. We see parents failing to exercise control either because they are incapable or do not want to do so. But, whatever the reason, the net result is something that no parent desires—harm to his own child. We believe that proper conduct, supervision, obedience, and control TODAY will make for TOMORROW'S HAPPINESS.

To that end this manual has been prepared and we trust that in some measure the truths contained in these pages will be brought home to parent and child so that there may be built a happy future for our young people.

How To Use It

It must be read by parent and child as a guide, its contents discussed, and a working relationship established. This Manual is not a substitute for the all important parental responsibility of teaching a son or daughter the acceptable standards of conduct.

School Attendance

The law requires that every child between the ages of 8 and 17 years attend school unless specifically exempted by law. In addition, any parent who permits absence from classes without good reason is only harming his or her own child. Remember that regular school attendance of a child will result, in time, in an educated adult who will be better able to get ahead in life.

Furthermore, many employers are as much concerned about school attendance as scholastic attainment. Regularity in school attendance is a good index of an individual's dependability. A good school attendance record can be a definite asset in seeking future employment.

Employment Of Teen-Agers

There are many laws regulating employment of minors. We mention only a few here. It is important to remember that all minors under 18 must have employment certificates. Generally, employment of minors under 16 is illegal with two exceptions:

1. Between ages of 14 and 16, minors may be employed in such work as will not interfere with school attendance.

2. Newsboys (may be 12 years old or over).

State laws provide that minors may not work in many industries and occupations. For example, a minor may not work in any establishment where alcoholic liquors are sold or dispensed. A boy under 16 may not work in a public bowling alley. A minor under 18 may not work in any dangerous occupation.

The State regulates the hours of labor for minors. Generally, no minor under 18 may work more than six (6) consecutive days nor more than forty-four (44) hours in a week, or more than eight (8) hours in any one day. Generally, no minor under 16 may work before 7:00 A.M. and after 7:00 P.M., except newsboys and telegraph messenger boys. However, a minor under 18 cannot work more than five (5) continuous hours without a minimum thirty (30) minute lunch period.

Parties

The home should be the center of social activity. Parents are primarily responsible for the conduct of the young people. In sponsoring a party, consideration should be given to the following:

- *Parents should be at home during the party and on call but an agreeable measure of privacy should be provided for the young people.*
- *The hours of a party should be fixed and guests should leave at the designated departure time.*
- *Party crashing is inexcusable, and crashers should not be admitted.*
- *"Lights out" has no place in a well-ordered party.*
- *No alcoholic beverages should be served.*

Baby Sitting

A baby sitter must remember that she or he has an obligation to be alert and safeguard the children under their care. A baby sitter is responsible for the home which, under no circumstances, should be used for improper conduct. Dates are not permissible.

A parent must see that his son or daughter works only for persons of good character known to the parent. In addition, a parent must make arrangements to keep in touch with his or her child during "sitting hours" and to escort or see that girls are properly escorted home.

Bicycles

City law requires that all bicycles be registered with the Chief of Police and affixed with a tag. This discourages stealing and enables the Police to return lost or stolen bicycles. In general, operators must drive in a careful manner. It is unlawful to carry another person on the bicycle and to do trick riding.

Hunting and Fishing

It is unlawful to hunt and shoot on Sunday.

A license must be obtained for hunting and shooting. A person must be over 16 years of age to obtain a license except if between the ages of 12—16 and the written consent of parents is obtained. Between the ages of 12—14, firearms or bow and arrow cannot be used to hunt unless the young person is accompanied by an adult member of his or her family or if between the ages of 14—16 accompanied by any adult.

A resident fishing license is issued to persons over 16 years of age.

Fishing on Sunday is generally permitted with certain exceptions. Needless to say, hunting and fishing should not interfere with school attendance.

Driving

It is unlawful for any person to operate a car, motorcycle, motorbike and motorscooter unless an operator's license or learner's permit is issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue. No person under 16 may drive. When an applicant is between 16 and 18 years of age, written consent under oath of a parent must be obtained. A learner with a permit must always have a licensed driver sitting alongside.

A parent before consenting should be sure of his son's or daughter's ability to control themselves and the car and their proper attitude with regard to the rights and welfare of others.

Careless driving may mean injury or death and destruction of property. Overcrowding of a car, racing and speeding on the highways and streets, and recklessness are pathways to disaster. High school driver-training courses are strongly recommended. Every driver should be familiar with the safety rules of the road and the proper use of driving signals.

Parents and youths should make sure that the car is in safe operating condition.

Drinking

It is unlawful to sell, furnish or give liquor, malted and brewed beverages to any minor. Identification cards are required by law to prove a person is 21 years of age and upwards. Misrepresenting age to secure liquor is a criminal offense, as is also misrepresenting that another person is of age. Inducing minors to buy liquor is likewise prohibited by Pennsylvania law.

Therefore:

- *No one has the moral or legal right to serve alcoholic beverages to minors, even in private clubs or homes.*
- *Alcoholic beverages should not be permitted at a party.*
- *Young people should not ride with a driver who is under the influence of alcoholic beverages.*
- *It is no disgrace to refuse an alcoholic drink.*

Smoking

Smoking is dangerous to the health and the State of Pennsylvania has enacted laws to protect minors. It is illegal to give or sell cigarettes or tobacco to minors under the age of 16.

Destruction Of Property

It is illegal to steal, burn, break, or damage property. All acts of vandalism, such as breaking windows, cutting tires, defacing signs, are forbidden.

The responsibility to see that the rights of public and private property owners are protected rests with the parent.

Morals

A wide variety of laws protect young people against immoral criminal acts. Knowledge of any immorality should be reported immediately to the police. This will help protect the young people of the community and may prevent more serious offenses.

Narcotics

Federal and state laws have been enacted to wipe out the vicious drug traffic and to prevent the sale of drugs to persons not authorized to receive the same.

The use of narcotics brings with it the most terrible consequences, ruining irreparably health and character, and leading inevitably to the commission of other crimes.

Other Laws and Ordinances That Should Be Understood

The following are deemed to be most pertinent to young people:

- *It is unlawful to discharge fireworks.*
- *It is unlawful to use or discharge firearms, air rifles, spray guns, bows and arrows, and slings.*
- *It is unlawful to furnish a firearm to any person under age of 18.*
- *It is unlawful to carry concealed firearms, razors and knives.*
- *It is unlawful to engage in disorderly conduct, to annoy and disturb other people, to use profane or indecent language.*
- *It is unlawful to turn in a false fire alarm.*
- *It is unlawful to strike another or engage in a fight or to get involved in gang fights.*
- *It is unlawful to loiter or loaf on the streets.*

There are many other laws which are of an even more serious criminal nature and which, if broken, will result in more serious consequences. Space does not permit us to enumerate all of the criminal laws of the United States and Pennsylvania and the ordinances of the City of Allentown. Failure to mention them here or ignorance of their existence does not relieve a youth or parent of responsibility for breaking such laws.

The Price Of Violating The Law

A violation of a law or ordinance means arrest by the police and eventual hearing in Court before a judge. Then follows jail, correctional institution, or fine. Even when one or more of these penalties are inflicted, the full price has not yet been paid. The disgrace to the family and the heavy financial burden will cause great distress. In addition, the law breaker will be humiliated before his or her friends, neighbors, and relatives. This may continue during an entire lifetime and make it difficult and sometimes impossible to reach the worthwhile goals of life because society never forgets that a crime was committed. "Have you ever been arrested?" or "Have you ever been convicted of a crime?" are questions that will face a man or woman forever—in the armed forces, in entering many occupations and professions, and in municipal, state and federal employment.

Parents' Liability

A parent is liable for acts of a son or daughter where a parent knows or should know that injury or harm to another person's property is a natural consequence and the parent fails to exercise control. Failure to restrain the child amounts to approval by the parent.

This means that if a parent sees his child about to break a window, he better step in and stop this act of vandalism. In addition, if the child has in the past broken windows or set fires, the parent is responsible to see that these outrages do not occur again. A parent must control his child.

Basic Rules For Parents

- *The parents must keep themselves informed as to the activities of their children.*
- *Parents should know where their sons and daughters are while away from home, what they are doing, with whom they are spending their time, and what time they will return home.*
- *Parents should welcome the opportunity to meet the friends of their sons and daughters and to encourage bringing them into the home.*
- *Parents are responsible for the conduct of their sons and daughters. To avoid possible disgrace and humiliation exercise control while there is still time.*

Children will obtain their attitude toward law and order from parents. No child can respect authority who sees his or her parent 'cut corners' or 'fix'.

Basic Rules For Youth

- *Keep your parents informed of your activities.*
- *Bring your friends to your home.*
- *Avoid the company of undesirable adults or teenagers. If you know, believe, or sense some activity is wrong, don't go along just because others insist you do. Don't be a fool and end up in trouble because of "the gang".*





CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

IN LEHIGH COUNTY

JANUARY • 1958

A DIGEST . . . *of the Survey on*
CHILD WELFARE IN LEHIGH COUNTY
together with Recommendations for Action

"The Board of Directors of the Lehigh County Community Council views it as a healthy step for Lehigh County to inquire into the adequacy of its services to socially handicapped children; to be concerned about needs which are not being met or which are being met only in part and to become informed about standards against which to blueprint and execute sound plans for future child welfare services.

"This survey approach, which seeks to reveal facts, may at times be frustrating, or the facts even difficult to face up to, but it is believed that the community has everything to gain and nothing to lose. The kind of citizen participation which has been demonstrated throughout this survey can have no other effect than to help Lehigh County hereafter have a stronger child welfare program and better care for its socially handicapped children."

Pages 3 and 4, Lehigh County Child Welfare Survey

"In broad perspective, the gaps in service seem to exist mostly in the area of prevention and coordination of the existing programs."

Page 101 of the Survey

About the Report

LEHIGH COUNTY, like many other areas in the country, has been concerned about the needs of its children in this rapidly changing mid-century. The Children's Aid Society and other groups have long felt the need for an overall study of the requirements of children in this area.

A new program of the State Department of Welfare was recently formulated which makes available to the counties of the Commonwealth additional sums of money to be used to improve or extend existing services for children or to create new services needed but not presently available.

When this program was made public, the Children's Aid Society requested that the Lehigh County Community Council undertake a complete survey of child welfare facilities. The County Commissioners, the President Judge of Lehigh County and the United Community Chest were consulted and were cooperative. The agencies to be surveyed were agreeable. Funds to finance the survey were provided by the County Commissioners. Under these circumstances, the Community Council undertook the project.

In its "Policy Statement on Surveys," the Lehigh County Community Council makes the following statements:

"The Council regards the study approach as a cooperative learning process in which the agency itself participates. It is not considered an investigation.

"The Council believes that we should strive to conduct studies in such a spirit of understanding that when the results and recommendations are presented, they will have mutual acceptance and implementation."

The survey was conducted by a 56-member Advisory Committee, chaired by Attorney Henry V. Scheirer, and a 23-member Fact-Finding Committee, headed by Mrs. Martin V. Creitz. Stephen L. Angell, Executive Director of the Community Council, served as Survey Director. To aid in the more technical aspects of the survey, John E. Dula, a special consultant on child welfare services of the Child Welfare League of America, was engaged. The survey director and consultant have drawn heavily on the services of Earl J. Beatt, director of surveys for the Child Welfare League of America.

The survey was completed and the final report approved in January 1958.

I. *Main Focus*

This survey had as its main focus the services being provided by the many agencies helping to meet child welfare needs. The basic questions with which the survey was concerned are these:

1. What services are now being provided to children in Lehigh County?
2. What is the extent of need for these services?
3. How many children are now being served?
4. How many children are in need of care but not now receiving it?
5. What services, which are now needed, are not available?
6. What need is there for expansion or improvement in the existing services?
7. What is the relative importance of the various findings and where would it do the most good to expend any additional funds?

II. *Basic Principles*

The following represents the principles which the Fact-Finding and Advisory Committees believe encompass the goals and foundations of child welfare services.

● THE CHILD AND THE HOME

The best place for a child is in his own home. Responsibility for rearing a child belongs to his parents. Services in the community should be directed towards strengthening home life and giving help, when needed, to parents in fulfilling their responsibilities.

Placement of a child outside his own home should be made only for compelling reasons such as severe neglect, absence of parents or parent substitutes, special needs of the child which cannot be met in his home, etc. No longer should poverty or poor housing be a cause for placing children away from their own families. Every effort should be made when placing children away from their families to eliminate as much pain as possible and provide care which will satisfactorily meet the child's individual needs.

● FOSTER HOME CARE

Foster homes—in which the foster parents understand the child's need for love as well as physical care—give the best answer to the question of children requiring care away from

their own homes. The community should have several varieties of foster care available which will meet the needs of children who (*a*) are very emotionally disturbed, (*b*) less emotionally disturbed, (*c*) can best adjust in a small group, or (*d*) need a great deal of individual attention.

● INSTITUTIONAL CARE

Good institutional or group care meets the special needs of some children but this type of care should be used *only* because it provides the solution to a particular problem not merely because the child needs care outside his own home.

● ADOPTION

It is recognized that the child who needs *permanent* care away from his own home has a right to adoption by other parents, if this is possible.

● CHANGING NEEDS

Progress in our knowledge of emotional development and human relationships has resulted in changes in community needs which demand growth in community services to fill those needs. Many methods and institutions which have existed for a long time become obsolete; many new approaches become necessary. Consequently, recognition is given to the recent growth and development of *preventive services*

which must be examined carefully and their appropriateness to Lehigh County determined.

Another trend which deserves earnest consideration is that of the teamwork approach to children's problems. Many children need not only one kind of help, but help with their whole life adjustment. This requires the assistance of many professions—medicine, psychology, social work, education, ministerial, etc.

● PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY

Support is given to the recognition (which exists in Lehigh County) of public responsibility for the care of dependent, neglected and delinquent children. An evaluation should be made of the manner in which tax funds are being spent to discharge this responsibility.

Every community must work out for itself what division of responsibility should exist between public and private agencies. In most communities the child welfare program problems are so great that the best efforts of all agencies working together often fall short of meeting total needs.

● AVOIDING DUPLICATION

In discharging their responsibilities, public and private agencies must be clear about what services each can offer and must cooperate in referring clients to the agency giving the most appropriate service for a particular problem.

III. *Basic Factors Affecting Needs for Child Welfare Services . . .*

Many factors threaten a child's well-being and security in his own home. These factors are increasingly complex in most of our communities today. Major factors affecting family life and solidarity are unemployment, economic need, poor housing, rapid growth of population, mobility of population, illegitimacy, illness—either physical or mental—of one or both parents, and rising costs of living. What effect some of these social and economic factors have on children and on child welfare needs and resources in Lehigh County is reflected in the following statistics:

1. There was a population increase of 11.6% between 1940 and 1950.
2. There were 51% more children under five years of age in 1950 than there were in 1940.
3. 26,447 women were employed in 1950—or one out of every three workers was a woman.
4. An average of 303 children from economically deprived families received assistance every month in 1956.

5. 106 children were born out of wedlock in 1956, representing 2.3% of all births.
6. 21,000 individuals changed their homes in the year prior to the 1950 census. 6,600 of these persons came from outside Lehigh County.
7. Lehigh ranks fourth or fifth among Pennsylvania counties using migrant workers.
8. The cost of living nationally has increased 24% since 1950. From 1940 to 1950, it increased 74%.

Findings and Recommendations

SERVICES IN THE HOME

WHAT WE HAVE

1. Homemaker Service—In Lehigh County, there is no agency which employs persons to care for the home and children in place or support of the parents and thereby preventing needless placement of children outside their own homes.

2. Protective Service—In Lehigh County, no agency except on court order specifically provides service to children in their own homes upon the complaint of the community that a parent is cruel to or neglecting his child so that the child's care is below the minimal standards.

3. Casework to Children in Their Own Homes—Services to children living with parents or relatives that assist them to solve problems that interfere with the child's healthy adjustment in the home and/or community is offered on a non-sectarian basis by Family Service of Lehigh County and by the Lutheran Children's Bureau and Catholic Social Agency (not participating in this study) on a sectarian basis.

WHAT WE NEED

Homemaker service can be placed logically within the framework of services now available. It is recommended that there be established within the Family Service of Lehigh County a separate homemaker service.

Child protective services are an expression of the community's concern in the rights of children and the obligations and responsibilities of parents. It is recommended that a protective service be established as a separate service unit, within the County Institution District.

Recognizing the need to strengthen family life so children may be kept in the home, the survey recommends that the family and children's agencies continue to develop a close working relationship so that there will be a free referral back and forth of parents and children needing either family counselling service or placement.

4. School Social Services—In every school there are children with social or emotional difficulties which interfere with learning or normal social development. Home and school visitor programs exist in the Allentown School District and the Southern Lehigh School District. In other schools, the discovery of social problems is the responsibility of the school nurse. Few referrals to social agencies, however, come through the schools.

5. Group Day Care—In Lehigh County, the only agency providing group care to children three years of age and older who require care and supervision away from their homes for part of the day is the Volunteers of America Day Nursery.

6. Foster Family Day Care—In Lehigh County, no agency studies and selects boarding homes for day care of children or evaluates with parents the need for day care for a particular child. No agency actually places the child in a day care home or helps with the problems that arise in planning future steps for the child.

The schools represent one of the best sources for early detection of child difficulties. It is recommended that need exists for expanded school social service and that Allentown and the larger county school districts should promote a program of school social services operated by qualified personnel and capable of giving the needed services.

The existence of day care facilities is considered essential to a well-rounded and adequate program. Recognizing that some families may be better able to pay for this service than others, the fee program should be so arranged that families can pay up to the full cost if they are able. There should be casework service available in connection with a day care program. The program should have a definite educational focus. Custodial care alone is insufficient. Qualified teachers on the staff should supply this focus. Finally, in the light of the great number of working mothers and the need of day care service, this service should be community sponsored. In addition, a strong licensing law with local enforcement should give assurance that commercial day care facilities will meet the basic minimum needs.

If any foster family day care service is needed, it should be provided by the child placing agencies that are equipped with the staff to give this service. Foster family day care could be integrated with the group day care program at such time as that service is staffed adequately to carry the foster family day care responsibility.

7. Financial Assistance—Financial aid in either cash or commodities for families or individuals determined to be in need is provided in Lehigh County largely by the County Board of Assistance, using state grants. This board operates without the benefit of trained casework personnel. Emergency assistance is available through the Salvation Army, the Volunteers of America, Family Service of Lehigh County and for certain emergency needs of school children by the Allentown School District.

The State government should consider increasing present grants which are not adequate to maintain a standard of health and decency for the children who must be cared for under this program. As caseloads for public assistance workers average 165 cases, it is recommended that reductions in the load be made so that the Board of Assistance may do more than merely establish eligibility of applicants and that greater emphasis be placed on supplementary services. Qualified casework personnel should be included on the Board of Assistance staff so that the agency may direct its efforts at the rehabilitation of families served as well as the maintenance of basic financial need. A closer working relationship should exist between the Board of Assistance and Family Service and child placing agencies in order to provide the necessary counselling and guidance to public assistance families.

SERVICES AWAY FROM THE HOME

WHAT WE HAVE

1. Foster Family Care—Three agencies provide this service. Of 222 children reported by participating agencies to be in foster homes, only sixteen are in homes where children are placed with the intent of adoption. The great majority are in boarding homes where the foster parents are paid for the child's maintenance. More than fifty children have already been in more than three homes, an undesirable situation. The existing board rates paid to the foster parents are low.

WHAT WE NEED

Further consideration should be given to finding permanent homes for children without parental ties. A need exists for a planned program by agencies of recruitment of boarding homes and that this program should seek all possible help from agencies, churches, newspapers, civic and service groups. Legislation should be introduced to provide licensing for all foster homes. Board rates paid by the County Institution District should be increased.

2. Institutional Care . . .

A. Emergency Care—Most emergency placements of dependent or neglected children needing immediate care away from their own families have been made in Allentown and Sacred Heart Hospitals. In some instances, Wiley House, Good Shepherd Home and Sacred Heart Home and School (a non-participant in the study) have provided this emergency care.

B. Temporary Care—Children requiring temporary institutional care, usually because they cannot readily adjust in other than group situations, are provided for at Sacred Heart Home and School and Wiley House, the only non-sectarian facility available in Lehigh County solely for the care of dependent and neglected children. Wiley House does not have a resident casework staff. Other institutional facilities outside of the county are used by agencies, particularly Lutheran Children's Bureau which uses Lutheran Institutions.

C. Care for Special Cases—The period of institutional care in the rehabilitation for disturbed or severely handicapped children should be kept to the minimum. The Allentown State Hospital Children's Unit is for the care of severely disturbed psychotic children. The Good Shepherd Home gives a specialized service to severely physically handicapped children.

3. Adoption Services—Agencies in Lehigh County which accept children with the express purpose of arranging legal adoption for them and which offer casework service including

A. The practice of sending well children to hospitals in emergencies should be discontinued by the development and use of subsidized boarding homes which can be used any hour of the day or night.

B. More selectivity should be practiced in institutional placement, as only children who can benefit from group care should be placed in institutions. Immediate steps should be taken to secure qualified casework service for Wiley House, rather than depending on the staff of Lehigh and Northampton Counties Children's Aid Societies as is now the case. Also, these three agencies should initiate discussions to determine how their programs can be better integrated than they are at present. Children under six should be placed in foster homes rather than institutions.

C. Agencies serving children with special needs should carefully examine cases in residence for more than three years with a view to returning them to their homes or to foster homes. Only those children who will receive more help from an institution than from more individualized services should remain. Planning for children needing certain types of more specialized institutional care should be on a state-wide, regional or multi-county basis (i.e. severely retarded, organic brain damage, and psychotic).

It is felt that adoptions through agencies is the best method because greater assurance is given that the rights of the child, its natural and its adopting parents will be recognized and

determination of legal freedom for adoption, preparation of the child for placement, finding homes and supervising homes until adoption has been legally consummated are the Children's Aid Society, Lutheran Children's Bureau and the Catholic Social Agency. In 1956, there were 111 adoptions, only thirteen arranged by agencies. Pennsylvania law, which requires a waiting period of 30 days before a mother can sign a relinquishment, prevents infants from being available to adoptive parents any sooner than 45 to 60 days after birth. Actual placement is made by centralized offices of local agencies and fees are charged commensurate with the income of the adopting family.

4. Services to Unmarried Parents—Casework service to unmarried parents and their children, pre-natal and post-natal, are offered by six agencies. The County Board of Assistance provides financial assistance to an unmarried mother who is in need and is willing to identify the putative father. Other services include helping parents to gain understanding of their problems, providing living arrangements away from home, medical and hospital care, vocational training, psychiatric service and assistance in planning for the child.

protected. It is recommended that the Lehigh County Community Council set up an educational program urging greater use of agency adoption services. It is also suggested that provision be made in the law to allow mothers to sign relinquishment papers immediately after birth recognizing that only an approved agency can accept a voluntary relinquishment. Approval is given of centralization of adoption placement and to the payment of fees commensurate with the income of the adopting parents.

Because unmarried mothers often do not get to agencies soon enough, working relationships between the social agencies and other professions having contacts in such cases should be strengthened. More use might be made of foster homes for unmarried mothers as no maternity homes as such exist in Lehigh County.

AUXILIARY SERVICES

WHAT WE HAVE

1. Out-Patient Psychiatric Treatment for Children—Diagnosis, guidance and treatment of emotionally disturbed

WHAT WE NEED

There is definite need for expansion in the Lehigh Valley Guidance Clinic. Although the need for diagnostic services

or mentally ill children is rendered by the Lehigh Valley Guidance Clinic and diagnostic service only is provided by the Allentown State Hospital Children's Unit. At the Guidance Clinic, a three to six month waiting period exists and the State Hospital has more requests than it can handle.

2. Information and Referral Service—Although the Red Feather Information Service and certain agencies help people to get to the proper agencies, no service specifically directed towards giving information about and helping make referrals to social resources in the community exists in Lehigh County.

3. Diagnostic Clinic for Mentally Deficient—Such a clinic does not presently exist in Lehigh County.

should be eased when the Allentown Hospital completes its new wing and establishes its anticipated diagnostic and in-patient psychiatric service.

It is recommended that a separate information and referral service be established to serve the public in its relationship with all social, health and recreational services. The Community Council and the United Community Chest should determine how such a service can best be established.

It is anticipated that the diagnostic and referral center which, it is expected, will be established at Allentown Hospital, will meet this need.

SERVICES TO CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW

WHAT WE HAVE

1. Probation and Parole Services—The Probation and Parole Service of the Lehigh County Courts handles investigations and supervision of children who come to the attention of the courts. This service, either prior or subsequent to court action, may include counselling, medical, psychological and psychiatric studies and referrals to other resources. Juvenile cases are handled by two staff members. The woman probation officer has a caseload of approximately 210 girls annually, while the

WHAT WE NEED

Because the Juvenile Probation Department is considerably undermanned, the workers cannot possibly do the rehabilitative job needed. It is suggested that the standards of the National Probation and Parole Association be applied, in cooperation with that organization. More cases could be referred to the Family Service Agency which is equipped to help with marital counselling.

male officer handles more than double this number in addition to administrative duties. The standards of the National Probation and Parole Association set 50 as the maximum number of cases for one worker.

2. Juvenile Police Service—Only the City of Allentown and West Bethlehem maintain a separate police force for the apprehension and handling of juvenile cases.

3. Detention Care for Children—The Lehigh County Detention Home provides temporary protective custody for children preceding investigation by the Juvenile Court.

4. Residence for Unattached Youths—No agency maintains supervised group care to older children who will not profit by return to their homes but who need a minimum of supervision.

Although Allentown is to be commended for the steps it has taken to strengthen this police service, there may still be need for clarification of its functions.

The Detention Home has given good care to children and has been used in its correct capacity.

A facility of this type would be worthy of experimentation in Lehigh County, especially for boys and girls coming out of training schools. Such a residence might be church related.

SOCIAL SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED CHILD

WHAT WE HAVE

Help to children and their parents in meeting problems arising out of mental and physical handicaps is provided by the Lehigh County Crippled Children's Society, Lehigh County Chapter of the National Association for Retarded Children, Good Shepherd Home, Lehigh County Association for the Blind, Allentown and Lehigh County School Districts.

WHAT WE NEED

This survey finds that the existing services to physically handicapped children seem to be developing and growing in accordance with community needs.

Organization, Personnel, Finance

THE SURVEY recommends that board membership of welfare agencies should be rotated. It recommends that boards should be representative of all segments of the community and found specifically that labor union representation on agency boards was conspicuously absent. It urges that labor unions exert leadership to secure the interest of their members in social welfare services. With agencies that secure substantial funds from public sources, it finds it desirable for such agencies to have public officials represented on their boards. It recommends that where a public welfare service does not have a board or advisory committee that such a body be created.

Basic to the whole program of child welfare services in Lehigh County is the Lehigh County Institution District. As operated presently, public child care responsibility is handled as follows: All cases considered to be a public responsibility are heard in Juvenile Court. If, in the view of the judge, the child should be committed to public care, a court order is issued in the name of the appropriate agency which will be providing care. Determination of which agency will provide care is based largely on religious grounds. After a court

order has been issued, the child's name is added to the County Institution District (CID) rolls. The CID makes payment to the private agencies at an established rate for these children. The agencies are responsible for notifying the Court or the CID of changes in status of these cases but are accountable only to themselves as to whether they are satisfactorily fulfilling the public responsibility towards these children. This responsibility legally rests with the County Institution District.

Under present practice the CID takes no part in determining eligibility of children for public care. It is largely determined through the Probation Office and the Court.

The private agencies, with limited resources, have been doing a commendable job in helping the Court and the CID plan for those children for whose care the County is responsible. It is the conclusion of the survey, however, that the present program is not reaching these important goals for public child care.

- A. There is no adequate accounting of the use of public money.
- B. Children being cared for by private agencies do not have the added protection of public agency scrutiny.
- C. The public responsibility of seeing that services are available to all children who need them is not being met.
- D. Private agencies are in the difficult position of being

accountable only to themselves for the expenditure of public funds.

E. Private agencies are saddled with the public agency responsibility of seeing that all children who need care get it, a responsibility they cannot adequately carry.

The survey recommends, therefore, that the County Institution District employ a supervisor of child welfare services. His immediate responsibilities should be the setting up of a case-review program on every child who is a public responsibility; working with private agencies in establishing payment rates; serving as a point of referral for child care problems; working with the Court in establishing procedures which will assure maximum County benefit from State and Federal funds; and developing procedures which will enable children to have the benefit of more thorough study before being placed outside their own homes so that, where possible and desirable, homes can be maintained and rehabilitated.

It is a further recommendation that the person sought for this position qualify for the maximum reimbursement from the State Department of Welfare, which means that he should be a graduate of an accredited school of social work and have at least three years' experience in a child casework agency. After the proposed position has been in existence for six months or more, the supervisor should be provided with an additional qualified caseworker to work on a protective service to be established under the CID.

As a first step in the development of this program, it is recommended that the County Commissioners appoint a Citizens' Advisory Committee to the CID. This committee should be broad in its community representation and should include in its membership those individuals who have given greatest strength and support to the development of child welfare programs in Lehigh County. The function of this committee should be to serve as a bridge between the County Commissioners and the public.

The survey notes that there are no standardized personnel practices and salary classifications for trained social workers within agencies in Lehigh County. It finds, also, that the area of child welfare service most immediately in need of additional qualified personnel are the child placing agencies, probation and parole service, school social services and institutional service.

The financing of welfare services always has been the joint responsibility of government and private citizen groups. While government financial responsibility is firmly established for some services, such as public assistance and care of court committed, dependent, neglected and delinquent children, beyond these basic programs, the pattern varies considerably from community to community and state to state. What is developed tends to be what each community finds most appropriate to its needs.

State funds have been distributed to local communities for

a great variety of social welfare projects. In 1956, for the first time in Pennsylvania, two million dollars of state money was made available to interested counties as partial reimbursement for their expenditures for the care of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children. These funds must be used to improve, extend or create child welfare services. Lehigh County was one of fifty-five counties that elected to participate. As a result of this decision by the County Commissioners, \$64,514.90 was received from the state by Lehigh County. For 1957-58, the amount will be approximately \$32,000.

These state funds are being set aside by the County government pending a decision of the County Commissioners as to how these funds can be spent most wisely. In that the County Commissioners have encouraged and supported this survey in the hope that it would give them a guide for the wise expenditure of these funds, the financial recommendations deal largely with their expenditure.

This survey recommends that the funds available to the County Commissioners be expended in the following manner:

FIRST PRIORITY—A Supervisor of Child Welfare Services be secured for the County Institution District.

SECOND PRIORITY—A protective service under CID be started approximately six months later.

THIRD PRIORITY—The Children's Aid Society be

granted additional funds to improve salaries and personnel standards. As soon as possible, payments to this agency for administrative expense should be established on per capita formula based on actual cost.

FOURTH PRIORITY—Board rates for children paid by the CID be increased, after re-evaluation of existing rates by the Supervisor of Child Welfare in conjunction with agencies providing care to children.

The survey recognizes that expansion of school social services in the Allentown School District would be a financial responsibility of the School District.

Any additional finances needed for the improvement of the group day care program would seem logically to be a responsibility of the United Community Chest. If the Children's Aid Society were requested by the Chest to add foster family day care to its program, additional funds would be required.

This survey feels that establishing an Information and Referral Service should be given high priority in this community and its financing be a responsibility of the Community Chest.

The survey strongly urges the expansion of psychiatric treatment for children as provided by the Lehigh Valley Guidance Clinic. The bearing of additional costs is a matter of decision between the Lehigh County Chest, Bethlehem Chest, the State and the County.

Increasing the basic grants in cases requiring financial assistance and establishing a position for a qualified caseworker in the County Board of Assistance is the responsibility of the State.

The survey suggests that special funds might be sought for a pilot homemaker service project. Before this project is instituted, however, it should be ascertained that the United Community Chest would be willing to offer continued support to this service if it proves its value to the community.

Summary

THE PURPOSE of this survey has been to examine child welfare services as they exist and operate in Lehigh County, to determine what new services are needed and how existing services might be improved or extended to more adequately serve the needs of children, their families and the community. The focus has, therefore, been a detailed examination of services as given by all agencies rather than a close look at individual agency operations. The services approach, rather than the individual agency approach, was chosen by the survey committees because it was considered that such

an approach would be more productive in helping Lehigh County with short and long range planning. While the services approach gained much in broad perspective, correspondingly, it sacrificed something in the detailed analysis of individual agency operations which provides more immediate help to individual agencies. This survey report maintains that the sacrifice was justified in terms of the results.

The survey finds that there are some real gaps in the child welfare services of Lehigh County. The gaps in service seem to exist mostly in the area of prevention and coordination of the existing programs. This survey makes 42 recommendations for development and improvement of the county's child welfare services. It is recognized that the survey has left some areas uncovered and that these will need to be considered at a later date.

The final recommendation of this survey is that the Lehigh County Community Council name a Citizens' Committee on Child Welfare Services, with the following responsibilities:

1. *Determine appropriate ways of bringing to the attention of officials recommendations made in the survey.*
2. *Suggest any further methods which would be helpful in implementing these recommendations.*
3. *Study the manner in which recommendations are being acted upon and make periodic reports to the Board of Directors of the Community Council.*

Allentown Police Department •
Allentown School District •
Allentown State Hospital—Children's Unit •
Children's Aid Society of Lehigh County •
Family Service of Lehigh County •
Good Shepherd Home •
Lehigh County Board of Assistance •
Lehigh County Chapter, Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Children •
Lehigh County Crippled Children's Society •
Lehigh County Probation and Parole •
Lehigh County Schools—County Superintendent's Office •
Lehigh Valley Guidance Clinic •
Lutheran Children's Bureau •
Pennsylvania Department of Welfare •
Salvation Army •
Volunteers of America Day Nursery •
Wiley House •

Participating Agencies

CHILD WELFARE SURVEY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE • Attorney Henry V. Scheirer, *Chairman*

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| | | | George Thorman | Jack P. Houlihan |

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